THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

Advices by Mail to October 17.

The Dissolution of the Mexican Empire and "Vigorous Foreign Policy" of the United States—British Condolence with Napoleon and Respect for the Monroe Doctrine—Transfer of the Quadrilateral to Italy—The Immense French Loan and its Uses—John Bright on the "Further Measures" of the British People.

The German steamship *Deutschland*, Captain Wessels, from Southampton on the 17th of October, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon. The German mail steamship *Alemannia*, Captain Trautman, from Southampton on the 17th of October, reached New York yesterday.

These vessels bring our files containing the details of our cable despatches to the 16th inst., with other interesting matter.

A Madrid despatch of October 11 says:—"It is rumored here that the United States are intriguing in view of annexing St. Domingo, or at least of establishing their protectorate over that island."

The London *Times* of the 15th of October, speaking of the political and governmental changes going on in Germany, says:—"The work of Bismark, as we now see it, might have been neater; but the end is not yet, and already we hear that the Northern Parliament will signalize its first sitting by proclaiming William I Emperor of Germany. Should such a scheme be carried into effect, it would be for the same Assembly to determine the relations between the central power and the dependent States, to limit the power of the princes reduced to the condition of vassals, and, perhaps, to deliberate on the restitution, on the same condition, of the fallen dynasties to their thrones."

The Russian screw steam frigate *Swetana*, Captain Drescher, from Cherbourg for the Brazils, has arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of October, says:—"The Emperor Napoleon is expected to leave Biarritz for Paris on the 20th or 21st inst. As rumors have again circulated here that he was still suffering, I may observe that I had an opportunity of seeing him frequently for the last few weeks, and that, so far as appearances go, his health was excellent. He was, whenever the weather permitted, constantly taking long walks or drives in the environs of Biarritz and Bayonne, and sometimes walked his three or four miles without fatigue."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of October, reports the political condition in Austria thus:—"Very great discontent prevails in all parts of the empire, and matters are so sadly mismanaged by the Government that it must needs increase rather than diminish. The language used by the Austro-Germans induces me to believe that they would not be ill-pleased if the provinces which they inhabit were to be annexed by a German power—either Prussia or Bavaria. Even the loyal Tyrolese are beginning to display Bavarian proclivities, and it can hardly be doubted that the inhabitants of Salzburg and Upper Austria would rather belong to well-governed Bavaria than to ill-governed Austria. The Hungarians are, for the moment, quiet, but some of their leading men have given me to understand that the political agitation will recommence as soon as the Diet meets."

The Madrid *Politica* publishes an article on the Chilian question, in which it declares that Spain must obtain satisfaction from Chili by force, and advocates the retention of the Chincha Islands.

The statement published by the Vienna *Wanderer* relative to the alleged resignation of the Russian ministry is unfounded. The assertion of the same journal that the Czar is in bad health is equally untrue.

Intelligence from the Black Sea announces that the Abasian insurrection had been completely suppressed. The insurgents captured in arms have been shot by the Russians.

The insurgents in Dagbestan, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, have been subdued by the Russians.

Some of the inhabitants of Schleswig Holstein determined to present the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, with a wedding present, as a token of kindly remembrance towards the daughter of their late sovereign, but the Prussian authorities have absolutely forbidden the manifestation.

An article recently published in the *Gazette de Lausanne*, of which the British representative in Switzerland made complaint, turns out to have been a scurrilous and filthy attack on the private life and personal character of the Queen of England.

The visit of the English volunteers to Belgium appears to gratify the people of that country more than those of France, as the Belgians reckon on the support and friendship of England as a guarantee against the growing tendency of large States to absorb their small neighbors. On the other hand, certain sections of the French press continue, in spite of the friendly assurances of the Government, to advocate the annexation of Belgium. Thus the *Pays*—which, semi-official paper though it is, takes care to say distinctly that it is not inspired—takes advantage of the present occasion to pour out a string of insults against the Belgian Government and people, and to declare that the "peaceful, hard-working, but somewhat bewildered mass * * * goes on its way with its eyes turned towards France."

The case of Admiral Persano of the Italian navy is still before the Senate of Florence, but there is, according to the *Provincia*, a doubt whether that body will consider itself competent to deal with the case.

A correspondent of the London *Times* describes the ancient crown of the Kings of Lombardy, kept in Monza Cathedral, which is now being restored to the Italian Government by the Austrians, who carried it off during the war of 1859. He says that the crown is composed of a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, on a ground of blue and gold enamel.

But the most important part of the iron crown, from which it derives its name, is a narrow rim or band of iron, three-eighths of an inch broad, and one-tenth of an inch in thickness, attached to the inner circumference of the circle. This inner band of sacred iron is believed to have been made of one of the nails used at the crucifixion, and accounts for the veneration in which it has been always held.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Maximilian's Empire in Dissolution and Napoleon's Prudence in Retirement—John Bull's Reflections on the Monroe Doctrine.

From the London Times, October 17.

The letter from our American correspondent at Philadelphia, published in yesterday's paper, seems very decisive as to the impending fate of the Mexican empire. The appointment of General Dix to the Legation of the United States at the Court of the Tuileries is looked upon on the other side of the Atlantic as indicative of a settled purpose of the Cabinet at Washington to bring that matter to a speedy issue.

To our mind it was impossible to entertain any doubt on the subject, at least not since the intimation conveyed by the American Minister to the Court of Vienna that the Union would no longer tolerate the embarkation of auxiliary troops destined to support the Emperor Maximilian. That measure was a serious one, though it made little noise at the time, because Austria had her hands full of other business, and Europe was on the eve of a contest which gave her little leisure to attend to transatlantic affairs. The conduct of America was hardly defensible on any principle of international law as hitherto acknowledged, as it interfered with the indisputable right to mutual help of two independent States allied with one another, with neither of which the republic was at war.

It was the first practical application of the Monroe doctrine, and revealed the recovery of the Union from the death-throes of the civil war, the revival of her old pretensions, and her determination to carry everything with a high hand. The state of things had evidently changed from what it was towards the end of the year 1864, when the republic had to put up with the landing of a Belgian and an Austrian legion on the sacred soil of the Western continent.

That intimation, however, had a different aim from that which it bore on the surface. The address was to Austria, but the note was intended for France. With France herself America was in no hurry. The Emperor Napoleon had thrown out clear hints that the French occupation of Mexico was drawing to a close. The recall of his troops was with him less a matter of choice than of necessity, and America was aware of the wisdom of building a golden bridge for a retreating foe. She wished for no quarrel with France; she set immense store by French friendship. In the worst extremities of the terrible trial she had just gone through she had always evinced the fondest predilection for France, less, perhaps, from real feeling than with a view to raise the envy and jealousy of another power to which she was then less friendly.

Although the sympathies of America have lately been engrossed by a more congenial object, she was not so deeply in with her new love as to wish herself altogether off with the old one. She was in no mood to proceed to extremities with her former friend, and she considered the evacuation of Mexico as a matter already amicably settled. The Emperor Napoleon, who had also come to that same conclusion, was anxious for a compromise to the last. He thought he could deal with Mexico as he had done with Rome. The State which was to be deprived of the support of the French troops could still rely on French "protection," and this protection should take the shape of mercenary legions. It was at this juncture that America stepped in with her veto, by which she very clearly signified to France that "she, France, should go, and no one else should come in in her place."

If there is any man who should be condoled with an account of the final upshot of this sorry Mexican business, it is not Maximilian; it is that other Emperor out of whose brain the idea of a transatlantic empire sprung, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full-grown and armed to the teeth, and who, in the consciousness of his failure, has not even the meagre consolation of sharing the blame with his advisers or abettors. The subjugation of Mexico was the Emperor Napoleon's own scheme, and it rested on two very natural but, as events proved, very decided mistakes—one of which was his firm belief in the irreconcilable schism in the American Union, the other a conviction that internal quiet in France was not to be secured without the diversion of some great foreign enterprise.

In both these errors Napoleon had at the time the concurrence of ninety-nine out of a hundred thinkers in Europe. Only it behooves a man in his station to soar with his views above the ken of millions, and it is remarkable, above all things, that he of all men, who had done as much towards taming the exuberant warlike spirits of his Frenchmen, and by the development of public prosperity giving rise to commercial tendencies, he who had seen how reluctantly his army had followed him across the Alps in his war for an idea, should now have deemed it necessary to embark the same people are an infinitely more arduous and hazardous undertaking—an undertaking from which, even under the most favorable auspices, no practically good results could be expected. However, it is much easier to fall into an error, even of so great a magnitude as the building up of a Mexican empire, than to have the courage and magnanimity, and it is in fal probability on a retrograde errand of that nature that General Castelneau lately embarked for Vera Cruz.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

Ceremony of the Surrender of the Fortresses to the Italians.

(Mantua, October 11 correspondence London Times.)

At forty-five minutes past 6 o'clock this morning, a train left Verona for Mantua, conveying many Italians who wised to see the first large fortress freed from the eagle's gripe. Among the passengers was an Italian officer who, wounded at Custozza, had since languished in an Austrian hospital. His wife, or sister, or *Herzlieble*—what does it matter?—was with him, and oh, with what infinite solicitude he was tended!

Some National Guards, almost feminine in their gentleness, and wearing a soft expression of pity, helped him into the carriage, as he limped painfully along. He left a brother in the *Maison Dieu* still unable to move—sad tax that Italy has paid for her release. The bondage of Austria was typified at Peschiera during the rejoicings by colored lamps hung round with festoons of paper chains, and after the entry of the Italian troops, a favorite amusement of the people was first to break the loops in the centres, and afterwards to snatch away a link or two and tread them under foot.

At half-past eight A. M., the Austrian and French commissioners met the municipal authorities of Mantua and enacted the same ceremony which I described in my last letter as having occurred at Peschiera, only in the Mantua *proces verbal* a clause is inserted reserving the Emperor's rights to a palace which was bequeathed to the Imperial House of Austria by the will of the famous Prince Eugene, and which is, therefore, private property.

The form of transfer between France and the municipalities, after stating the surrender of rights, requests that the municipality will understand that they may call in the Italian troops, but that these must not enter till the Austrian garrisons have left the fortresses. The municipalities accept with thankfulness to the Emperor of the French, adding that they feel that much bloodshed has been saved by his Majesty's good offices.

At 11 A. M. the commissioners left for Legnano, there to go through the same ceremony, and thence to-morrow to Palmanova, which will be delivered over that night or next morning.

They then return to Verona, which will be free on the 15th or 16th, and last will come the turn of Venice.

FRANCE.

An Immense Imperial Loan and Some of its Uses.

The Brussels *Independance* states that the Duke de Persigny has addressed a memorial to the Emperor, containing various suggestions as to a new policy, and amongst other things the issue of a loan of a million of francs (forty millions sterling) for works of peace. This peaceful sum, however, would include a hundred millions for the conversion of muskets. The rest would be devoted to effecting the conversion of the Mexican loan into Government stock, assisting the sufferers from the inundations, giving work to laborers, and especially providing for unforeseen events.

It is added that General Fleury and Baron Hausseman approve of this scheme, and have recommended it to the Emperor.

RUSSIA.

Wedding Trousseau of the Future Empress of Russia.

Paris (Oct. 15) Correspondence London Telegraph.

I must now see if I can make your readers understand the glories of the trousseau of the Princess Dagmar! I do not understand them myself, but that is no reason for not describing them. One Madame Boyer, a milliner, took me me to the top of a high place, and behold what I saw!

The first glory developed—the presentation dress of the Princess after marriage—is composed of a train of rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of magnificent silver lace, of a most beautiful design and cob-web-like texture. Bouquets of the same were *appliques* to the train of equal distances.

The petticoat of the richest rose satin, trimmed with the same lovely lace as the train.

There was also the Princess' pillow, the covering formed entirely of the richest guipure. Many articles of underclothing were also displayed, all of the richest and most fairy-like description; indeed, so fine that you could hardly see them without a magnifying glass.

I also saw the gold lace, embossed with pearls, for the trimming of a dress for the Empress of Russia; but it was not yet decided whether the dress should be made of white satin or turquoise blue velvet. Having seen the effect of this beautiful trimming on each of the materials above mentioned, I should decide in favor of the white satin, had I a voice in the matter.

There was also a dress for her Majesty the Queen of Wurtemburg, quite of a simple kind, and for morning wear. It was composed of a rich blue silk, trimmed with velvet of a deeper shade, and was, indeed, what I think slang people in your country would call a "howler."

By-the-by, I forgot to tell you that the robe of the Princess cost "only £200."

The ladies with whom I had the happiness to be were in fits of delight at the "cheapness." "Cheap as possible," said Mrs. X. "Mais c'est une oraie occasion," cried out Madame de Z. But somehow I noticed that the husbands gradually got near the door, and looked at their watches as if they had important engagements elsewhere.

THE REFORM AGITATION.

John Bright to the Leaguers of Scotland—The "Further Measures" Alluded To.

The greatest public demonstration that has occurred in Glasgow for a long series of years took place on Tuesday, October 16, when seventy thousand persons were present to support reform. Mr. Bright made a very long speech.

Resolutions in favor of reform were adopted.

Mr. Bright, towards the conclusion of his address, said:—While I rise to tell you how deeply I am sensible of your—what shall I say—your unanimous kindness to me to-night, still I beg to join in the warning which you have heard from my learned friend, Mr. Ernest Jones, that you should not fall in the danger and the error of hero worship, but that you should rely mainly upon yourselves for the fighting of your own battle. And, in order to fight it out, let me beg of you to unite as much as you can all the people of Scotland with you. Organize reform associations in every town. Be prepared, if need be, with funds. Be prepared with all your influence, in case there should early be another dissolution of Parliament. And if it should happen that during the next session of Parliament there should stand up any man to be received with frantic enthusiasm by the ministerial party to revile you as you were reviled last year, then it may be necessary for the workingmen to assemble in their thousands and scores of thousands to deliberate what further measures are necessary for the maintenance of their rights. (Loud cheers.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, October 29, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 1500 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at from 29¼@29½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 39½, no change; and Northern Central at 49½, an advance of ½; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Pennsylvania.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing.

Government bonds were firmly held at full prices. 114½ was bid for old 5·20s; 110⅝ for new do.; 113½ for 6s of 1881; 106½ for August 7·30s; and 100 for 10–40s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼, a slight advance.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment; but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 27¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do.; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145⅞; 11 A. M., 146¼; 12 M., 146⅜; 1 P. M., 146½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Cata. pf...b30	29½	100 sh Cata pf.......	29½
100 sh do.........	29½		

FIRST BOARD

12000 City 6s.n lots	101¼	100 sh Ocean........	4⅞
100 sh N Central....	49½	800 sh Egbert........	½
100 sh Read.........	58½	800 sh Cata pf.....lts	29¼
100 sh do.........	58	800 sh do.........	29½
100 sh do.......b5	58	100 sh do......b30	29½
14 sh Minehill.....	58	100 sh do:.....s10	29½
4 sh N Penna.......c	39½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146¼@146½; Silver ¼s and ½s, 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113¼@113½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 114½@114¾; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; do., July, 1865, 108¼@108½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106½@106¾; do., 2d series, 105¾@105⅞; do., 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13½@14.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 29.—The stock of Cloverseed is very light, and the article is in steady demand at the recent advance. Sales of old and new crop, in small lots, at $8@9 ⅌ 64 lbs.

The best sale of Timothy was at $3·25. Flaxseed Flaxseed may be quoted at $3·15@3·20.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $35 ⅌ ton. Spanish may be quoted at $20 ⅌ ton.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market; but holders are firm in their views. About 1800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra family, at $13@13·75, the latter rate for choice; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13·50@15; old stock and fresh ground extras at $9@12; and superfine at $7·75@8·75. Rye Flour is scarce, and held firmly at $7·75 ⅌ barrel. 100 barrels sold at this rate. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for Wheat, at full prices, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red were made at $3@3·25; white may be quoted at $3·25@3·40. Rye is in fair request, and commands $1·40 per bushel for Western. Corn is scarce, and prices are 5c. per bushel higher; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·25, and 500 bushels Western mixed at $1·24. Oats are unchanged; sales of Southern at 63c., and Pennsylvania at 65c. per bushel.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·40@2·41, and Ohio at $2·43@2·44.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 29.

The Annual Reports.

The Secretaries are busily at work getting up their annual reports. The documents to accompany the Navy report are already in the hands of the public printer, and some of the others are well under way. The law requires that all of them shall be in the hands of the printer thirty days before the meeting of Congress; but heretofore but little attention has been paid to this law, except by the Navy Department, which is always ready in time. The last volume of the diplomatic correspondence of last year has not yet been printed, and consequently the Message and documents of last session have not bee distributed to the members. By the time they are ready for distribution they will be worth just about their value for waste paper. The State Department is usually about a year behindhand in this as well as other matters. A reform is badly needed in that Department, and an infusion of energy and vigor in other respects would undoubtedly prove of advantage to the interests of the Government.

Death of Miss Seward.

Miss Fannie Seward, only daughter of Secretary Seward, died at 7 o'clock this morning. She has been ill since Monday last, and her father, who was greatly attached to her, has been in close attendance upon her through the week. She was a young lady of great intelligence, but being of deep sensibilities, was greatly affected by the death of her mother, and has labored under much depression of mind since that event.

The Mexican Difficulties.

The facts in regard to the Mexican imbroglio seem to be that the Cabinet at a late meeting decided in general terms to afford such encouragement to the Juarez Government as could be done short of Congressional action, and to urge the removal of the French troops at the earliest practicable moment. No agreement was made, as alleged, to maintain the Juarez Government by United States forces for a territorial consideration.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Withdrawal of Quarantine—The "Hong-Kong Ambassador" with the "Stern Statesman"—Commercial and Shipping News, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 27.—An order has been issued from the Headquarters of the Department of the Potomac, dated at Richmond, withdrawing the quarantine established in this department by General Order No. 15, from Head quarters Department of Virginia, March 19, last.

This order relieves from quarantine duty the steamer *City of Albany*, Captain Ainsworth, which has been stationed at the capes of Virginia during the entire summer, with orders to intercept and examine all vessels bound into Chesapeake Bay or the waters of Virginia.

The quarantine officers have been Dr. J. J. Prince and Dr. T. E. Wilcox, acting under the orders of Dr. George E. Cooper, Post Surgeon, and physician to Jeff. Davis. The duties of the *Albany* have been manifold, and performed in the most stormy weather; and now that there is no further necessity for her services as a quarantine steamer, it is to be hoped she will be transferred to even a more useful sphere of duty.

Among the vessels which sailed from here last night and this morning were the British brig *J. B. S.*, from Rio, with coffee, to New York, and schooner *General Torbert*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of cedar wood.

Hon. William B. Reed, who arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Robert Ould, returned to Richmond this morning on the steamer *Georgiana*.

Mr. Reed remained in the fortress with Davis all night, having entered shortly after landing. The object of his visit was not ascertained, nor, indeed, any intimation as to the views of his associate counsel bearing upon the Davis case.

Yesterday afternoon, 129 bales of cotton, shipped from Memphis six days since, arrived at Norfolk by the Norfolk and Petersburg and the Southside Railroads. The cotton was shipped at Memphis on the 20th of October in a compressed state, and is destined for Boston. Had the Boston steamer been ready yesterday for immediate transshipment, the cotton could have been in Boston in nine days, when, by the ordinary water route, it would have required twenty days at least, thus showing a great saving in time.

A report by the Board of Health of Portsmouth, Va., has recently been made, with the view of correcting the exaggerated reports which have gone abroad respecting the prevalence of cholera and smallpox in the town. It states that the deaths from cholera diseases in the town from the 1st of the present month to the 20th amount to 27; and that not one death had occurred since the 21st, and only one case reported.

With regard to the smallpox, they think it their duty to state that there has been a considerable number of cases in the last three months, some occurring among the whites, but the majority among the negroes; and urge, although the disease is declining, to take active measures to vaccinate the entire population.

Arrived at Norfolk yesterday, coal schooners *Mabel*, *Martin*, *White Squall*, and *Annie*, from Philadelphia.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Fenian Movements—Important Order from President Stephens.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—James Stephens has appointed ten prominent Fenians of this city as a committee of organization for Missouri, who are to have supreme control of the Brotherhood of this State, and are authorized to establish circles, commission officers to be military men in the interest of Ireland, collect money, war material for the use of the Irish republic, and, in all other ways compatible with the laws of the United States, to revive the cause of Ireland. The committee has called upon all friends of Ireland to immediately organize themselves, put themselves in communication with the committee, and from whom all necessary information and instruction may be obtained.

A meeting of the friends of Ireland is called for Tuesday night, to consider what action is necessary to be taken in the cases of Father McMahon and Colonel Lynch, sentenced to death by the British Government.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A City Judge Assaulted—A Merchant Found Dead—General Palmer—Who Colonel Lynch Was, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Judge Craig, of the City Court, was this afternoon assailed by Robinson Slater, and seriously injured. The accounts of the grounds for the assault are so conflicting, that an examination must be had before the cause thereof can be ascertained.

W. C. Summerville, of Charlestown, West Virginia, was found dead on Saturday morning on the steamer *Prima Donna*, evidently from cholera. A check drawn at Marietta, Ohio, for $12,600, was found on his person.

It is rumored, but discredited in legal circles, that the Court of Appeals has decided that General Palmer was guilty of felony for assisting in the escape of slaves while he was commander of this military district.

On the authority of Colonel Starr, commanding the late Fenian expedition, now here, we state that the Colonel Lynch convicted and sentenced to be hung at Toronto, was a bookkeeper in a mercantile house in this city, and was sent with the Fenian expedition by his employers. He had no rank in the Fenian organization, and did not belong to the expedition. He accompanied it merely as an adventurer, to report to his employers. Colonel Starr offered Lynch a commission, which Lynch refused to accept.

The Fenian Prisoners.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Democratic and National Union State Central Committee have passed the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, Two citizens of the United States—one, the Rev. John McMahon, a Roman Catholic priest engaged at the time in the discharge of his duties as a clergyman, the other, Robert B. Lynch, understood to be a reporter of the public press—have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death in Canada, for alleged Fenian movements; therefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested speedily to intervene for the safety and protection of those persons, and to represent in the most earnest manner that such an unnecessary rigor as a sentence of death is calculated to shock the common sense and justice of mankind.

BUFFALO, October 28.—A meeting was held in St. James Hall to-night, in response to a call in yesterday's papers, to take into consideration what action should be taken in the cases of Colonel Lynch and Father McMahon, recently sentenced to death in Canada. The meeting was largely attended, and great numbers were unable to gain admission to the hall. The principal speaker was Senator A. L. Morris, of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the results of the recent Fenian trials in Toronto, and threatening retaliatory measures if the sentences should be carried into effect.

The American flag, with the Irish national flag, was borne through the hall draped in mourning. The British Government and Canadian officials were earnestly denounced, and the greatest enthusiasm and excitement prevailed. Another indignation meeting will be held to-morrow evening.

A Boy Homicide.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—A boy, fourteen years old, was shot dead on Third street, yesterday, by a comrade of the same age, for knocking his hat off.

The Steamer "Moravian" Signalled.

FATHER POINT, October 28—A. M.—The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Londonderry on the 19th inst., has been signalled.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Wheat is firm. Red $3·25@3·30. Corn is quiet; yellow at $1·10@1·12, white $1·18@1·19. Oats steady. Flour firm; Spring wheat Western $13@13·25. Provisions are inactive. Lard 16¼@16½c. Coffee steady at 17@19½c in gold. Seeds firm; new Clover scarce. Whisky very dull.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan Visiting Baton Rouge—General Ortega Seeking an Interview—Rebel Satisfaction with Johnson's New Policy.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—General Sheridan paid a flying visit to the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and returned to this city last night. General Ortega, of the Mexican army, called at the General's headquarters yesterday, but was unable to see him in consequence of his absence at Baton Rouge. It is doubtful if General Sheridan will permit him to enter Mexico through Texas.

The new policy of the Administration meets with hearty support by the Rebel element, and they claim that the time is not far distant when, with the country engaged in a foreign war, they will gain their independence under a French and English protectorate.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, October 29.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates. 2700 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@16½c. for extra; a few choice at 17c; fair to good at 14@15½c; and common at from 11@13c. ⅌ pound, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

75 head Owen Smith, Western, 13@16½.
90 " A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15@17.
45 " E. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 6@8, gross.
28 " Jones McClese, Chester county, 13@15.
64 " P. McFillen, Western, 14@16.
125 " P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
100 " James Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
27 " J. Montague, Western, 15@15½.
100 " James McFillen, Western, 14@15½.
75 " E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 14@16.
82 " Ullman & Bochman, Western, 15@16½.
164 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@16½.
270 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16½.
70 " T. Mooney & Brother, Western, [illegible]@15.
52 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@[illegible].
31 " J. A. Chain & Bro., Penn., 14@16.
55 " L. Frank, Western, [illegible]@16.
145 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 14@16.
64 " Hope & Co., Chester county, 13@15.
40 " T. Drylor & Co., Western, 13@15.
86 " J. Conolly, Western, 14@15½.
28 " B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@15.
68 " J. Clemsen, Western, 15@16.
170 " B. Hood, Chester county, 13@16.
[illegible] " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 13@15.
97 " —— McArdle, Western, 7@8½, gross.
58 " —— Sternly, Delaware, 7@7½, gross.
86 " D. Gemmell, Delaware, 4½@6½, gross.
82 " D. Smith, Western, 7@8½, gross.
19 " J. Todd, Chester county, 7@7½, gross.
42 " J. Sutton, Chester county, 12@15.
48 " R. Plumer, Delaware, 6½@8½, gross.
54 " Jesse Miller, Chester county, 12@16.

Cows were in fair demand at former rates. 250 head sold at $50@80 for springers; and $70@100 ⅌ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull and lower. 25,000 head arrived and partly sold at from 5@6c. ⅌ pound, gross, as to quality.

Hogs were also dull and lower. 3800 head sold at the different yards at from $12@13 the 100 pounds.

DISCOURSE

In Commemoration of

M. W. BALDWIN,

DELIVERED IN

Calvary Church, Philadelphia.

On Sunday Evening, Oct. 28, 1866

BY REV. WOLCOTT CALKINS.

It is not my purpose, my Christian friends, to revive on the present occasion the painful recollections of a bereavement which you have already deplored. We may leave to the unbelieving world that long bewildered anguish for the departed which receives no consolation from religion. This life is their only life; as its loss is irreparable, their mourning for death may well be without bounds; as they have no hope beyond the grave, time may obliterate, but can never relieve their desolation. But to the Christian there is not only a time to weep, but a measure to tears. To restrain the first impulses of grief for such a loss as we have suffered would be doing violence to our nature; but to cherish these feelings for the sake of that mysterious luxury which despondency affords, would be a denial of the sublimest truths of our religion. The same graces of character which cause us to regret the death of the righteous invite us to rejoice in their felicity, and hope for their resurrection and life everlasting.

Why then do I come to open afresh the fountains of your sorrow, after more than the forty days have passed, which were appointed of old as the period to languish over the graves? Because I can direct your thoughts now to those evidences of God's compassion in this bereavement which I could not discern myself, much less point out to you, through the veil of our first affliction. As we saw that venerable form consigned to the dust, the sting of death was too bitter, the victory of the grave was too cruel, to endure reflections upon the principles of that beautiful life. Or if we had spoken at length of his good deeds, then it would have been to justify our tears for his loss, not to profit by his example.

But it is in vain that we attempt to honor the memory of the departed, if we do not calmly consider and firmly follow the Christian graces which have adorned their conversation in this world, and cheered their entrance to the next with the hopes of an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away.

It is with these views and motives, my Christian friends, that I shall endeavor to set before you on this occasion the character of a man who has risen from the obscurity of a common laborer to be the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in your city; who is indebted for his success neither to artifice nor fortune, but to his own exertions alone; who has never violated a principle of honor nor compromised a precept of religion in any business transaction; who has not suffered his own prejudices nor his interests to turn him aside from the path of rectitude; who has served the city and the State and the Church in positions of immense responsibility, and in times of perilous excitement, and always in defence of right principles, at personal sacrifice, who has received from the Fountain of infinite goodness a disposition to employ his fortune and influence in works of illustrious beneficence; and who has distinguished himself beyond all who have preceded him in his own peculiar vocation, by making it his unalterable purpose to fight his good fight and finish his course while he was alive, and not rely upon uncertain legacies to make good the defects of a half-consecrated life.

I The gracious providence of God has always prepared those who are to serve Him in positions of great responsibility and peculiar difficulty, by an early training corresponding to their destiny. The birth and education of Matthias William Baldwin appear to have been adjusted by Infinite Wisdom to the influence he was called to exert on this community.

His business required thrift, industry, and close economy; he was deprived of the support of his father at a tender age, and witnessed the untiring exertions of a devoted mother to repair the loss of their fortunes, through the mismanagement or unfaithfulness of the trustees of the family estate. The education which he needed was not a thorough scientific training, nor the cultivation of literature, but a free and safe development of his own natural ingenuity. He was suffered to follow the bent of his own mind, to spend more time in mechanical contrivances than in books while he was a child, and in early youth he was allowed to learn the trade which he preferred. Above all, his mission on earth demanded sterling honesty (he was instantly curbed in his first thoughtless encroachment upon the rights of property) and stern self-restraint. He was led by a dreadful example of intemperance in one of his relations, to embrace the rule of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage through all his life. And, above all, religious faith. He had the memory of an excellent father and the instructions of a devout mother to prepare his heart for the regenerating influences of God's spirit in early manhood. Thus, throughout the life of the boy and the apprentice, we may now discern the good hand of God guiding his footsteps to his subsequent works of surpassing usefulness.

Let me ask you to form a fair estimate, first of all, of the value of these mechanical labors. I know that some will consider this beneath the dignity of religious discourse. Eminence in the learned professions, when graced with Christian charity, is a fitting theme for sacred eloquence. When the heroic soldier falls on the field of carnage and victory, his dreadful work of destruction is crowned with impassioned eulogy, in the presence of applauding thousands. To the gratitude of rescued citizens and the imperishable renown of history, which prompted the soldier's panegyric in ancient times, Christian rhetoric has added the noble and puissant inspirations of immortal hopes. But the commendation of peaceful industry is exhausted when it is said of a successful artisan, thus and thus he amassed wealth to do something more honorable.

Can anything be more honorable than faithful labor? Is any man worthy to bring the cypress to deck the grave of our fallen friend, who dares to cast a stigma upon honest toil with the hands? The proud citizens of the ancient republics might spurn the workman from their path, as they swept along in the funeral course of their departed great, for they were never true republics; they were aristocracies, oligarchies, living in affluence upon the unrequited toil of millions of slaves; but the corner-stone of this republic is the free labor of free men. The men whom we delight to honor, Franklin, Webster, Lincoln, have eaten bread by the sweat of their brow. The kings and priests of the idolatrous civilizations might be enclosed in curious embalmings, and entombed in pyramids and mausoleums, monuments at once of their own idleness and their cruel exaction of unrewarded service.

But dare any disciple of the Carpenter of Nazareth write the epitaph of this man and not emblazon there, in imperishable words, the record of those faithful years when he addressed himself to hardy toil by the early light and dawn, and dispelled the gathering shadows of night with the blazing forge!

I freely admit that the routine of daily labor is not deserving of praise, so long as it is impelled by no higher motives than the necessities of the body. Mr. Baldwin was always animated by a higher motive; he was more than artisan—always artist. Ingenuity, nature's genius, original invention filled his mind with that glowing enthusiasm which lifted him above the routine of reluctant toil into the region of adventurous exploit. This fascination in his favorite pursuits survived the impetuous spirit of youth, and supplied his later years with recreation in original and ingenious experiments with repeating chronometers.

But there is a more honorable motive to manual labor than the passion of the artist. It is the desire to be useful to others. Enthusiasm in a favorite pursuit for its own sake may indicate a high order of intellect, existing with a moral obtuseness to the interests of humanity. In the midst of his success as a jeweller, Baldwin's conscience was often agitated with scruples whether his time and talents ought to be wasted on articles of personal adornment. One night, after long meditation, he was heard to exclaim, with that rough energy which always characterized his expressions: "I cannot, I *will* not stand before the Judgment Seat and confess that I have done nothing else all my life-long but make gewgaws."

The experience of all good men goes to prove that when God's Spirit prompts a reasonable scruple of this kind, His Providence supplies the opportunity to obey it instantly. From the beginning of Baldwin's career his work had required finer tools and machines than he could purchase. He had already become a manufacturer from necessity. And now, when to this prestige of success was added the urgent conviction of duty, the good hand of God provided the coveted opportunity to abandon the ornamental for the useful arts. His first work in his new occupation was the manufacture of tools, machines, and hydraulic presses for book-binding. Through his bold enterprise, this trade became independent of the foreign market, and the most chaste and beautiful designs from his hands adorn the libraries of his friends.

To this work he soon added cylinders and complete machines for the manufacture of cotton prints, in one, two, and three colors. The devices to be impressed upon the cloth had been previously engraved by a tedious manual process. He invented a method of etching the design upon a diminutive surface of steel, and of transferring this by pressure alone to the printing cylinder, and of multiplying these cylinders indefinitely without a touch from the engraver's hand. He thus increased a hundred-fold the productiveness of labor, provided cheap and elegant garments for the poor, and contributed more than all the measures of Congress in that day to arrest the exportation of the staple production of the South, stimulate national industry, and place upon a firm basis our national finances.

But the extensive business in which he thus became involved demanded a corresponding increase of power. And thus, from his own necessities, he was led in 1828 to the manufacture of an engine moved by steam; and he was forced, by the exigencies of his over-crowded factory in Minor street, to the beautiful, noiseless, and powerful engine, the first of his construction, an original invention, by which it is compressed into half the space usually occupied. This engine, still employed, with scarcely diminished power, after forty years' service, contains in the germ, the principles of the ponderous machinery of our steam engine. Here again we discover the good hand of God, in diverting his labors into avenues of increased usefulness.

This engine not only added to the products and the profits of his old business, but introduced to the public a new article of surpassing usefulness, and in a short time the principal work of his factory was the manufacture of stationary steam engines. This was about the year 1830. The success of George Stephenson in substituting steam for animal power upon the English railroads had attracted the attention of American capatalists. One or two of his locomotives had been imported, and a few rude attempts made, in a foundry in New York city, to produce a machine better adapted to American railroads.

From the imperfect drawings published in the scientific journals, and from a hurried inspection of one of the English locomotives, Baldwin succeeded in constructing an improved working model, which was a source of wonder and instruction to multitudes in this city. Encouraged by this success, and animated by the spirit of courageous adventure and wise forecast of the future which always distinguished him, he undertook the construction of his first locomotive; and overcoming unforeseen difficulties one after another, which would have disheartened a less determined man, he placed upon the track of the Germantown Railroad, in the fall of 1832, the best machine of the kind, incomparably, which had ever been seen in this country. In his successive improvements upon this bold and magnificent experiment, especially in the construction of joints and valves, he soon succeeded in generating and economizing an amount of force largely in excess of the adhesion of the two driving wheels to the smooth surface of the track. Even when they were increased to four, his engines were arrested on ascending grades with heavy freights, before half their power was exhausted. He resolved to work out the problem which had thus far baffled the ingenuity of American and foreign machinists, to connect all the wheels with the source of power without confining them rigidly in one relative position. He would thus economize the entire weight of the machine in securing adhesion to the track, without diminishing its flexibility in rounding curves of a short radius.

The first result of these experiments, in 1837, was an engine in which the truck wheels forward were connected with the driving-wheels by an ingenious attachment of gearing. Though the results attained by this were astonishing—a train of unexampled length and burden being easily drawn over grades and around curves apparently impracticable—yet so much power was lost in friction, and the danger of derangement and breakage in this complicated machinery was so great, that it was soon abandoned. Undismayed by this failure, threatened with overwhelming ruin, in common with every business firm in the country by the commercial crisis of 1837, summoned at the same time to sit among the counsellors of the Commonwealth in the Constitutional Convention, he renewed his courageous experiments, consumed the night in creative thought, subjected every device of his restless genius to the most vigorous trial, and, after five momentous years of incessant contrivance, produced his magnificent flexible-truck locomotive. Resting its entire weight upon four uniform wheels, forcing them all to share the arduous toil impartially, yet suffering them to fall backward or forward to accommodate the curvature and irregularity of their iron path, this ponderous machine is hurrying the produce of the West over the precipitous Alleghanies, scaling the mountain heights of Brazil, and flying with the wings of the morning across the Western prairies, impatient for hardy enterprise to open the way for new triumphs over those rocky and snow-crested barriers which have too long severed us from the golden plains on the Pacific; animated, as it were, in all these incredible conquests of [illegible] with the determined spirit and unfalter[illegible] its great inventor.

[illegible]ch of Mr. Baldwin's mechanical [illegible]ry as it has been, has set before [illegible] forcible manner than any gene[illegible] some of the most sterling [illegible] character. The high genius, [illegible]tation to new pursuits, the buoyant hope and unfaltering faith in the midst of discouragement, the persistence in untried fields of labor, his inexhaustible patience in a chosen purpose, and, above all, his wise foresight, have enabled him always to lead public enterprise in this country, made him prominent in every occupation he has undertaken, and constituted him a public benefactor merely by the new industry he has stimulated, and the encouraging example he has set before every young man who engages in honorable labor with high aspirations.

II. But was there no need of profounder principles than these to rouse his strength and sustain his courage in these disheartening struggles? The most original powers of mind (much less the deepest moral forces of the heart) are never awakened without a brave, thorough, in one word, a religious, experiment with self. We never can know that these grand results in mechanical enterprise would have been achieved without the unfaltering faith in God of the man's heart. We do know, for it is no conjecture, but the assurance of God's word, that without such an experience, the wealth and influence which his genius and industry thus acquired would never have reared to him a monument more enduring than brass, a life of illustrious beneficence, nor embalmed his name in the imperishable rolls of grateful recollections.

Long before these immense responsibilities had been placed in his hands, he had been washed and robed for his high office by a religious struggle of unusual severity, and a transforming work of the Holy Spirit. We cannot see very clearly into the shadows which deepened around him. He scarcely lifted the veil by a single word then, nor in all his subsequent life. We know the occasion—a quiet, solemn revival of religious interest in the Arch Street Church, where he worshipped. A young man of spare form, ungraceful gesture, but impassioned eloquence, breathing upon his crowded congregation the very spirit of his Master, touched his soul to its profoundest depths. All his life long, and not least in his self-reliance, he felt his heart had been in defiant rebellion against God. He began to plead for mercy. In temptation, in the duties of life, and in the new exercises of piety, his entreaties were all for the grace of God.

Mr. Baldwin's conversion was a marked and thorough change of character. He was a whole-souled Christian from the first, and blended the spirit of child-like trust in God, which ever after formed such a beautiful element in his piety, with an immediate adjustment of his business to the Gospel standard of integrity, and the most aggressive labors in the cause of Christ. The serenity of temper which has been so often attributed to his natural disposition, he has himself repeatedly ascribed to the grace of God overcoming the infirmities of an irritable nature. The conscience which always seemed to choose the right without thought or calculation, was not an instinct, but the gift of God in answer to prayer. His courage to defend righteous principles far in advance of his age, and illustrate them yet more conspicuously by his example, and his disposition to consecrate his wealth and influence to the good of others and the glory of God, were the fruits of this blessed experience of pure and undefiled religion. It would be an insufferable offense to his memory to build up before the young his illustrious example, without pointing them to the Fountain of infinite grace from which he derived his excellence. All the great moral qualities for which his name will be honored, date from about the time of his serious attention to personal religion.

This assertion may be challenged by many who have known him for fifty years, and cannot remember this great change. They know that he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church in 1831, and yet they could hardly trace the influence of this self-consecration in his business life, so free from offense had he always appeared. But they must remember that, up to this time, he had not been tried as by fire. The tests which proved and deepened his principles were withheld until his soul was armed for the conflict.

Besides, his religious life began several years before his reception into the Church, and we may trace the influence of his first religious impressions in a remarkable business transaction. From early youth he had been stern in the practice of the virtues of temperance; yet his capital and his name, though not his personal attention, had been employed for several years in a business which manufactured and sold intoxicating liquors. He often felt the inconsistency of affording others what he believed to be injurious to himself. But he did not insist upon the separation of this ruinous traffic from the useful trade in which he had generously established his friends, until the "blood of Christ had turned his conscience from dead works to serve the living God." The name of the "Temperance Grocery Store," given in derision at a time when the decanter was on every sideboard, when not a word had been raised against this universal vice from the pulpit, and every other establishment in this branch of business was gaining enormous profits from wines and spirits, will stand as a monument of the first influence of religious principle in his life.

Next to temperance, Mr. Baldwin's anti-slavery principles may be traced to his religious faith. Political sagacity, public opinion, the march of events, have made us all abolitionists in these times. But it cost something to defend the rights of the black man in Philadelphia thirty years ago. In the city of Penn there was not a public building where the principles of brotherly love could be advocated for a large portion of the human race.

In little more than half a century the citizens of Philadelphia had grown so averse to the self-evident truths which had emanated from her own Independence Hall, that they would not tolerate their utterance. And when, moved by this inhospitable sentiment, the friends of universal liberty and equal rights before the law erected an imposing edifice for free discussion, its opening exercises were interrupted by volleys of stones from without, and violent disturbance from within; and the fourth day after, Pennsylvania Hall was burned to the ground by a mob, in the presence of the Mayor, the police, the firemen, and fifteen thousand spectators, while no hand was raised for its defense.

This was the time, remember, when Mr. Baldwin stood with the conservative minority in the Pennsylvania Convention, and voted no on the motion to insert the word *white* in the Constitution. He lived to be denounced as a radical for holding the same sentiments.

It was conscience, and religious principle, and faith in God which sustained him in this struggle. His closet, the family altar, and his pastor's study, witnessed the fervor of his prayer for Divine guidance as the day of trial approached.

Let no man estimate his burning patriotism by these later years, when he has freely given of his wealth by the hundred thousands to sustain our armies, and feed the soldier's widow and orphan; when he has welcomed the heroic colored sailor of Charleston, and introduced him to a Philadelphia audience as worthy to be made an admiral; when he has presided over other public meetings to protest against the disgrace of excluding a respectable portion of our community from public conveyances for which [illegible] are taxed; and when he has always acted, in adv[illegible], and voted with those who are most [illegible] questions in [illegible] of public sentiment on political [illegible]ving principles of Christian morality.

We call men bo[illegible] We know nothing of [illegible]ho take this stand now. [illegible] man who defended the rig[illegible] moral courage of the ballot—of the man who, w[illegible] the negro to the [illegible] cized by these principles from [illegible]e was ostra[illegible] of the city his enterprise was enri[illegible] best society his name was sent South in "black l[illegible]; when signed to divert his profitable trade in tha[illegible] de[illegible]tion to rival establishments, and when the mo[illegible] were threatening the property of every Abolitionist with the incendiary's torch!

There are times when the simple virtues rise to the sublimity of Christian heroism. To the virtue of patriotism, tested by such a fire as this, we may add that of commercial integrity. It may appear strange to call it Christian and heroic to pay one's honest debts; but if we had lived during the panic of 1837, when every bank in the country stopped payment, one hundred business firms in New York city failed in a single day, universal consternation prevailed, presidents of banks and elders of churches were indicted in this city for embezzlement, and the best men would wring their hands on the street, exclaiming:—"How hard it is to be honest in these times!"—then we could appreciate the uncompromising principles of integrity which led Mr. Baldwin to ask his creditors, not for an abatement of one cent of principal or interest, but for an extension of time only. "Have patience with me, and I will pay thee *all*," was the rule of Scripture, by which he bound himself. And he redeemed his promise. He lived to pay every dollar of the liabilities, not of his legitimate business alone, but of another trade, undertaken to assist a friend, and carried on to defend the principles of temperance, which, from first to last, withdrew more than $70,000 from his manufacturing capital.

How was he enabled to achieve such a triumph in those straightened times? By diligence, by the fascination of his courage animating all his associates, by carrying those burdens of his business always to the Throne of Grace, and receiving there a refreshment of spirit which filled the darkest day with the repose of unfaltering faith in God, and, above all—*above all*—by another principle of his religion, by never arresting his charities during his financial embarrassments. Would to God that every Christian man of business could feel the force of his example in this respect! He believed that his charities in times of difficulty were his best investments. He continued to give to the Lord, in order to get out of debt. Notes for thousands of dollars had been repeatedly given away, when he had no money for donations. "Shall we trust God for *our* affairs, and not for His own?" he would ask, when charged with imprudence. "How can I expect life and prosperity to meet my present liabilities, if I handle this immense capital and suffer none of its income to flow into the Lord's treasury?"

True, these principles gained for him the reputation of insanity in business circles, and often prevented the banks from affording him accommodation. But he always found those who would trust him, because he was intent upon doing good with his money. His collaterals were God's promises!

And has not his wisdom, as well as his piety, been vindicated by the result? I would not be wanting in charity to those who resist the impulses of compassion through life, in order to leave princely legacies to objects of beneficence at their death; I would do no dishonor to the memory of the man who endured the odium of multitudes in this city all his life-long, in order to build a nobler monument than all the pyramids of Egypt, our magnificent home of orphan children. But when we abate the litigation and insecurity and unfaithfulness to trust which every testamentary beneficence must encounter, can it endure comparison with one such consecrated life as the one we now deplore? If we could gather up the amount of the donations which have been flowing from his open hand every day for nearly fifty years, how much would the sum fall short of the most illustrious legacy in the history of the world!

But numbers cannot convey an impression of his ministrations of good. By what rule will you calculate the interest upon these Christian investments? The little school of colored children which he gathered thirty-five years ago, as a memorial of his only son; the colored preacher he supported during those years of riots and persecution; the colored men he employed in his factory when his most skillful foremen would leave him helpless in consequence; what dividends, think you, will accrue to him from his gifts to this proscribed race? Ten thousand dollars a year—I have the estimate from those who were intimately associated with him in the Young Men's Missionary Society of Mr. Barnes' church, of which he was the life and soul from the beginning—ten thousand dollars a year he was giving away, while he occupied a house which might have been rented for three hundred dollars. How many times has that doubled in in its glorious fruits, while a hundred times as much has been lost in speculation by those who dream of princely legacies at death?

And who shall estimate the spiritual fruits of such an example as this? Here, again, we must be careful not to form our calculations from these later years, when his liberality had swelled the charities of the Church, till there seemed no need of general self-denial. Then, when to save a missionary field from abandonment he offered to deny himself some article of comfort, when he would bring the amount of a note, principal and interest, which he could not find, and remark as he threw it into the charity fund, "Since the rightful owner has not been sent, I infer that the Lord hath need of it." In those times of economy and poverty, this example of unwearied giving was perfectly inspiring.

Neither can we form any just estimate of Mr. Baldwin's characteristics without considering the objects which he made prominent. He had no one idea of doing good which made him look upon suffering anywhere with indifference. His liberal hand was open to assist the unfortunate in every condition. But from the beginning his most ardent hopes for the permanent good of men, both in this world and the world to come, have been identified with the prosperity of the Christian Church. And while he has never been narrow nor sectarian in his views, he has embraced the obvious duties appointed by the Church with which he was connected.

Mr. Baldwin, as a church builder, will be known by grateful generations long after his reputation as a machinist will be consigned to the comparative oblivion of technical history. No one can ever know the number, nor the munificence of his contributions to this blessed work. The churches built with his assistance stand amid the forests of our own State, on the prairies, and far beyond the Mississippi. "He loveth our nation and has built us a synagogue," is the grateful exclamation of many Capernaums in this land of promise.

Where can the eye rest upon this city without beholding the monuments of his love for the Church? The minarets of Calvary, the graceful spire of Tabor, and far to the north one imposing edifice marking the central point on the grandest Boulevard in the world, and Olivet crowning the most commanding position in the city—all these enterprises suggested, liberally encouraged, and two of them almost entirely completed by his munificence. And almost within sight of his dying bed, rises the graceful walls of Hermon, finished from foundation stone, as his own free gift to the village where he spent the happy years of his youth. In these, and the many other churches to which he has contributed, the good which will be accomplished eternity alone will reveal.

III. And did not these works of wise beneficence exert a reflex influence of gracious benediction upon himself? Was not mercy

> "Twice blessed,
> Blessing him that gives, and him that takes?"

Has he lived in the stern practice of those virtues which belong to the religion he professed, softened by charity towards the vices which marred the characters of others, extending his good influences into innumerable channels, encouraging every liberal art by his taste and patronage, helping the unfortunate in business to positions of independence, employing others to answer to the demands upon his liberality, which time would not suffer him to consider in person, transacting more business and signing larger drafts for the support of Christian enterprise than for the conduct of his own affairs, sitting in his consecrated office less to direct that busy world which was itself an institution of Christian beneficence, than to listen to appeals for assistance with a benignity which transferred the obligation from the suppliant to the benefactor, engaging in his holy work as an officer of the Christian Church with the wisdom and the tenderness of a father—and in all this has he received in his own person some of the blessings promised to the liberal giver and the faithful follower of the Master.

Let the complete success of every enterprise, the gratification of every ambition, and the princely fortune he amassed, return the answer. "How rich he would have been if he had not given so much away!" you will hear on every man's lips. False! He might have died in poverty! It was his liberality united with his unwearied enterprise which secured his fortune. The testimony of God, which he always preferred to the wisdom of the world, is vindicated in this return to his bosom of the good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over.

Let those features which the grave can never conceal from our grateful recollection witness to the elevated joys which reward a consecrated life.

What peace, what serenity, what quiet happiness lingered upon his face, beguiling even the momentary expression of pain into harmony with the habitual repose of the soul! Question the buoyancy of satisfied pleasure, as he witnessed the happiness of a group of children in the enjoyment of a chapel of his providing; question the tears of gratitude he shed for the appreciation which the public manifested towards that unique and elegant provision for their enjoyment, the conservatory of rare plants and exotic flowers in Chesnut street; question the undisturbed repose of the last hour of earth! His kindness to others came back to his own heart with overflowing blessings. If he was one of the best, he was one of the happiest of men.

There was a sublimity in the last scene which cannot be described. Surrounded with a profusion of everything which made life desirable, he was surrendering life without regret. The breath of summer came into his beautiful mansion, freighted with the perfume of the rare flowers his hand had planted, and the songs of the birds his forest of beauty had invited. From the window he could look over the broad acres which had been redeemed from desolation, so suggestive of the multitudes who had been raised from misery by his beneficence.

But when these recollections of a well-spent life were suggested as a ground of consolation in the present trial, his face would brighten with a far more precious recollection. "All of grace! all of grace! God has given me great opportunities for doing good. But the disposition to do good was something still better. This I owe to the grace of God, in Jesus Christ my Saviour."

There was no transport in the last hour. He had never been subject to the vicissitudes of excited feeling. Habitual calmness and repose reigned supreme in his spirit throughout his eventful life. His last struggle was equally free from the extremes of pain and of rapture. In perfect peace, and undisturbed confidence in the mercy of God, he fell asleep in Jesus.

> "Farewell, O beautiful life!"

It was like a clear and bounteous river, which, encountering obstacles in its course, finds new and enlarged channels, and supplies nourishment to broad wastes of land, while it loses nothing of the purity and the abundance of its own waters. But, alas! it has disappeared out of our sight, like the streams of the East which suddenly sink into the sands of the desert. A desert, indeed, will this life appear to multitudes without the bounties of his hand and the priceless sympathy of his loving heart.

Can we suffer so much good to perish out of this world utterly? Shall all the virtues of the Christian life form the subject of his epitaph and the magnificence of his tomb? Shall the affection which followed him all his life strive in vain bewilderment to be his companion in death? Shall our grateful hearts be his mausoleums?

Oh, not in dead hearts must such a name be cherished! Let life, and courage, and hope, and faith be the offerings we bring to his memory.

Let us turn from the oppressive contemplation of the dead to adoring trust in Him who was dead and is alive, and behold He liveth forevermore, that from the fountain of His everlasting grace we may receive those virtues which we have now admired, and enter into that inheritance which made the day of our mourning the day of his glory and triumph!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

8,30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
10 25 1w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilldin, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 26, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANNER OIL AND MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 532 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, November 13, at 12 o'clock M.

At this meeting an election for Directors will be held, and other business transacted.

SAMUEL A. JACKSON, Secretary.
10 26 27 29 30-11 5 5t

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November at 1 o'clock P. M.

10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PHILADELPHIA CONCRETE STONE COMPANY—Under Ransom's Patent—A limited amount of stock in this important enterprise is now offered for sale on very advantageous terms.

The Company has secured the Patent for the entire State of Pennsylvania of this valuable material, now extensively used in England and elsewhere.

Subscription Books, together with samples of the Stone and full explanations in regard to its manufacture, may be found at No. [illegible] MARKET street, up stairs, and at the office of SLOAN & HUTTON, Architects, No. 152 S. FOURTH street. [illegible]

CLOAKS AND FURS

NOW OPEN,

PARIS CLOAKS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),

IN GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL AND DESIGN

ALSO

PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 17 lmrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,

FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

10 17 lmrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

C. LEWISSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,

No. 14 South SECOND Street,

Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,
All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.

The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,
All of my own Manufacture.

Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock.

C. LEWISSON,
No. 14 South SECOND Street,
628 fmw3m] Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS,*

FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

1 6 mws3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Agency collects from the United States

All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,

Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.

All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.

The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.

F. JORDAN,
Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.
10 25 6t thlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties, and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,
10 23 1m Philadelphia.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

BOARDING.

No. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early 825

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FRUITING PLANTS, GRAPE VINES, ETC.,
AT BUIST'S NURSERY,
SIXTY-SEVENTH AND DARBY ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA.
10 21 3t* R. BUIST, Nurseryman.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BARGAINS.

75 CENTS, $1'00, $2'00.

MILLINERY GOODS CHEAP.

FREEMAN & COMPANY,

CORNER OF EIGHTH AND VINE STS.

OFFER

One Thousand Hats, as Follows:

Velvet Turban Hats,
Felt Turban Hats,
French Turban Hats,
Silk and Plush Turban Hats,
Straw Turban Hats,
Black Felt Gladiator Hats,
Brown do do

Children's and Ladies sizes for

75 CENTS EACH.

French Felt Gladiator Hats,
Drab Felt Gladiator Hats,
Black Felt Gladiator Hats,
French Felt Ristori Hats,
Drab Felt Ristori Hats,
Black Felt Ristori Hats.

Five different shades of French Felt for

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Also, 500 FINE VELVET-TRIMMED FELT, SILK, and VELVET HATS, in all the New Styles, and made of the best quality of materials, at

TWO DOLLARS EACH!

These goods are received direct from the Eastern manufacturers, and we propose to sell them

BELOW THE WHOLESALE PRICES.

Our $3 25 Black and $4'50 Colored Velvets are

THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

WILLOW FEATHERS WE OFFER CHEAP.

PHEASANT FEATHERS, DITTO.

A full stock of Millinery Goods can be found at our Corner Store.

Call and see how much you can buy for a Little Money.

FREEMAN & CO.,
10 26 1m8p Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

JUST RECEIVED,

French Opera Bonnets,

REAL NOVELTIES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

10 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY,

A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children.

All the newest shapes at very low prices.

Widow, Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.

Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.

The same goods in every other shade of color.

Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
10 5 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

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BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. GILL & CO.,

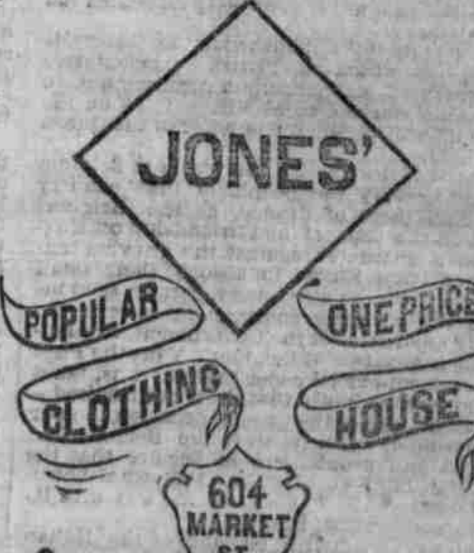
10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 16§

CLOTHING.



FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mwfrp Philadelphia.

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

ANOTHER BASE-BALL MATCH — THE ATHLETICS COME OFF SECOND BEST.—A match game of base ball was played on Saturday, at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue, between the Athletics, of this city, and the Union Base Ball Club, of Morrisiana, N. Y. There were some two thousand persons present to witness the game, which, contrary to the expectations of many, resulted in the defeat of the Athletics, the score standing at the close of the eighth inning, 42 to 29. The following shows the result:—

UNION.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
Smith, c f.	1	7	Klinefelder, 1st b.	1	5
Hannegan, r f.	1	5	McBride, p.	1	4
Pabor, p.	6	2	Reach, 2d b.	3	3
Martin, 2d b.	2	5	Wilkins, s. s.	4	3
Aiken, l. f.	3	5	Gaskill, c. f.	4	2
Burdsall, s. s.	4	4	Dockney, c.	3	2
Wright, c.	1	4	Sensenderfer, r. f.	2	3
Ketcham, 3d b.	3	5	Fisler, l f.	4	3
Goldie, 1st b.	3	5	Pike, 3d b.	2	4
Total	24	42	Total	24	29

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Union	4	1	8	5	17	0	2	5	—42
Athletic	6	0	0	5	6	4	3	5	—29

Umpire—Charles Anspach, Olympic Base Ball Club.

Scorers—E. Hannegan, Union; P. S. Bell, Athletic.

Home Runs—Union, Wright, and Smith; Athletic, Pike.

Time—3 35.

Passed Balls—Burdsall, 9; Dockney, 6; Pike, 6.

ANNIVERSARY OF A PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.—Last evening the thirty-third anniversary of the Bishop White Prayer-Book Society was held at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Rev. Dr. Howe, presided. After the usual devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Morris and Rev. Mr. Foggo, the thirty-third annual report of the Society was read by the Secretary. It refers to the death of Dr. Ducachet since the last report. Dr. Ducachet was a member of the Board of Managers from 1835, and his death leaves only two of the original clerical members of 1835. During the year 12,761 copies of the Prayer-Book have been distributed. The receipts for the year were as follows:—From subscriptions, $3920·55; from sale of invested funds, $782·54; total, $4703·09. The treasury is now empty, with a debt of $121·16 due to the publishers. The increase in the numbers of copies of the Prayer-Book distributed during the year was owing to the close of the war, and the unexpected demand from the Southern States. The Society desires to increase its usefulness, and during the coming year to circulate at least 50,000 copies of the Prayer-Book. Addresses urging a generous support to the Society were made by Bishop Paine, Dr. Leeds, Dr. Newton, and Rev. Mr. Brooks. The closing exercises were conducted by Dr. Hare.

SHOOTING CASE.—Thomas McCullom had a hearing at the Central Station on Saturday on the charge of shooting at Patrick Divinny. The evidence showed that McCollom and John Divinny, a brother of Patrick, had a quarrel, and that the former discharged a pistol at John Divinny, the load from which took effect in the knee, producing a painful if not dangerous wound. Patrick then interfered, and the pistol was discharged at him, but no damage was done. McCollom had been before Alderman Patchel for the shooting of John Divinny, and had been held in $1500 bail to answer, but as a doctor's certificate was produced showing John to be in a dangerous condition, McCullom was committed without bail until the result of the injuries is seen. He was also held to answer the charge of shooting at Patrick Divinny.

CENTENARY SERVICES IN THE METHODIST CHURCHES.—Appropriate centenary services were held yesterday in nearly all of the Methodist Episcopal churches of this city, and collections were taken up in aid of the benevolent institutions connected with the Church. Green Street Church, Rev. Mr. Jackson, pastor, and several other churches, were tastefully decorated with flowers, flags, and appropriate emblems. In the afternoon pleasing entertainments were given by the Sunday Schools attached to the following Methodist Episcopal churches:—Siloam, Frankford, St. George's, St. Paul's, Twelfth Street, Centennial, Trinity, Second Street, Ebenezer, and other churches.

SLIGHT FIRES.—On Saturday afternoon a slight fire occurred at Russell and Fitzwater streets, by the burning of a shed. Damage trifling.

Daniel J. Chapman's coffee-roasting establishment, No. 460 Dillwyn street, was slightly damaged by fire about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a canal boat on the Schuylkill, above Girard avenue, caught fire, and was partially destroyed.

About noon, yesterday, a slight fire occurred in Beech street, below Laurel, in a blacksmith shop.

DESCRIPTION OF A MURDERER.—The following is a description of Robert Little, the murderer of James Hughes:—Aged about twenty-seven years, five feet ten inches high, brown hair, grey eyes, whiskers all around his face and chin, stoops some, large boned, about 170 pounds weight, upper teeth large, projecting so that the lip will not cover them, head cut, with plaster thereon; one of his eyes bruised; had dark clothing when he left; Irish by birth; been in this country about one year. Information may be left at Central Police Station.

SHOVING THE QUEER.—Thomas F. Amos, a young man, was arrested on Saturday, at Paul's Casino, on the charge of offering a $10 counterfeit note. Defendant was taken before United States Commissioner Sergeant, who, upon the testimony submitted, committed him for trial at the November term of the United States District Court. One of the witnesses testified that after the arrest of the defendant he said he would not tell where he got the note—not to save himself from twenty-five years' imprisonment.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The Board of School Directors of the Fifteenth Ward has appointed a committee to proceed forthwith in the preliminary arrangements for the erection of two first-class school-houses in that part of the city, one to be located at Twenty-third and Brown streets, and the other at Seventeenth and Wood streets. The lots are owned by the city, and Councils have appropriated $60,000 for the erection of these buildings.

OUR FIREMEN.—The Friendship Engine Company expect to have their new building completed in a short time. The walls are up to the third story.

The members of the Resolution Hose and Steam Engine Company turned out yesterday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Joseph Kucker, late a member of the Company.

REOPENED.—St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church, Franklin street, above Brown, was reopened yesterday. During the past summer, it has been greatly improved in the interior by judicious alterations and repainting throughout.

SAILED FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British steamship *Delaware*, Captain Thomson, sailed from Washington street wharf at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for Liverpool, with a full freight and 95 passengers.

TARGET PRACTICE.—The National Guards, Colonel Peter Lyle, will start from their armory at one o'clock to-day, and proceed to Florence Heights, to indulge in target practice.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 7 23†

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, ONLY TIME OF FAUST.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 29, only night of Gounod's celebrated Opera,
FAUST, FAUST, FAUST,
which will be produced in a style never before approached in Philadelphia with
ENTIRELY NEW AND COSTLY DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS AND PROPERTIES, MILITARY BANDS, INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE,
and the following most extraordinary cast
UNEQUALLED ON THE OPERATIC STAGE:
MISS C. L. KELLOGG
in her unrivalled character of Marguerite;
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
for the first and only time, in his great role of Faust;
MAD'LLE STELLA BONHEUR
as Siebel (her first appearance in Philadelphia).
SIGNOR BELLINI,
in order to give strength to the cast, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentine.
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
in his great character of Mephistophiles;
SIGNOR FOSSATI
in the role of Wagner.
CONDUCTOR....CARL BERGMANN.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, October 30, at 8, by universal desire,
AND POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME,
the brilliantly successful Opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH, (L'ETOILE DU NORD).
WITH NEW SCENERY,
ENTIRELY NEW DRESSES AND APPOINTMENTS, INCREASED ORCHESTRA, TWO MILITARY BANDS, AND ITS UNEQUALLED GREAT CAST.
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
M'ME FLEURY, M'ME RICARDI.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
ONLY NIGHT OF
MEYERBEER'S IMMORTAL MASTERWORK,
THE HUGUENOTS,
WITH UNEQUALLED SPLENDOR,
And a most extraordinary cast, including
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
MONDAY EVENING, October 29,
THREE PIECES.
ENGAGEMENT
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
OF
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
MISS LEO HUDSON,
who will appear in her popular impersonation of
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde, Henri St. Alme, Hamet, }....Miss LEO HUDSON
Supported by the strength of the Company.
To be followed by the popular Orton specialty,
NURSERY CHICKWEED.
To conclude with
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO GERMANTOWN?
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 31.
First Appearance here in Thirteen Years
First Appearance here in Thirteen Years
First Appearance here in Thirteen Years
OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
IN
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
with entirely new scenery, properties, etc.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 3,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
THIRTEENTH NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
DOUBLE SHAKESPERIAN BILL.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 29,
Shakespeare's grand Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Mercutio....Mr. Barton Hill
To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Petruchio....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Tuesday, EDWIN BOOTH as RUY BLAS and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
WOMEN WILL TALK.
ANOTHER NEW COMEDY.
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS MRS. BELLE GABBERTON.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
De Walden's Comedy, from the French,
"WOMEN WILL TALK,"
with new scenery and great cast.
Concluding with "MAZEPPA;" OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE,
with Craig Hemple, Annie Ward, etc.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Monday next—MR. DAN BRYANT.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
Lessee....Mr. J. K. MURPHY
Stage Manager....ROBERT JONES
Business Manager....J. C. McCORMACK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
BRILLIANT REOPENING WITH THE NEW COMPANY,
and the charming actress
MISS ANNIE HOWE,
who will appear for the second time on
MONDAY EVENING, October 29,
in a thrilling sensational Drama entitled
THE BETTING BOY'S CAREER.
ROWLEY FRANKS, the Betting Boy....Miss ANNIE HOWE
COLONEL LYLE....Mr. J. DELAFIELD
Supported by the
ENTIRE CORPS DRAMATIQUE.
Overtures by the Orchestra.
Fancy Dance....FANNY THOMPSON
To conclude with the screaming farce of
MR. AND MRS. P. WHITE.
Mrs. P. White....Miss Imogene Waily
With Song and Dance.
Mr. P. White....Mr. F. Moran
In preparation the thrilling Drama entitled
THE LONE MAN OF THE OCEAN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet	20 cents
Orchestra Chairs	50 cents
Gallery	15 cents
Private Boxes	$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box	75 cents

Doors open at 7 P. M., and the curtain will rise precisely at ¼ to 8.
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., where seats may be secured.
An efficient police force has been engaged, and the strictest order will be enforced.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
Continued Success of
MISS KATE FISHER,
AND EL NINO EDDIE THE WONDER.
Every Evening, the Grand Drama of the
CATARACT OF THE GANGES. [10 29 4t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT,
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months....$8·00
Terms for self practice, 3 months....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 30† UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RUGGLES GEMS.—
A new and beautiful collection of these famous works of art for the Parlor, Boudoir, Drawing-room and Gallery, now on view and for sale at
ARMSTEAD & EVANS',
10 22mwf6t* No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

2 barrels of WHISKY, 2 COPPER STILLS complete, SINGLINGS, Etc.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are, as follows, viz.:—

HUGH QUIGG, BEDFORD Street above Eighteenth, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, BEDFORD Street, above Eighteenth, 1 STILL, SINGLINGS Etc.

BARNEY MORRIS, back of No. 2225 PINE Street, 1 COPPER STILL AND WORM, HOGSHEADS Etc.

JOHN FRID, N. W. corner of TWENTY-SECOND and NAUDAIN Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.

HUGH GALLAGHER, back of No. 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.

MICHAEL FRIEL, back of No. 2140 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, MOLASSES, Etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned, two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, October 25, 1866. 10 26mw6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 North FRONT street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 1 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

3 barrels WHISKY, 3 barrels SINGLINGS, and 6 hogsheads MOLASSES.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are, as follows, viz.:—

— COLLINS', WYOMING Street, above Fifteenth, below Shippen, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

HARRY McNICHOLS', SIXTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, Etc., and EIGHTEENTH and MONTROSE Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

H. J. SWEENEY'S, SEVENTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, PUMP, HOSE, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

— DEVID'S, SEVENTEENTH Street above Washington, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

EDWARD S. GORMAN'S S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and CATHARINE Streets, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866. 10 24wm4t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 30, 1866, at 11 A. M., one HORSE and WAGON, two barrels WHISKY, one STILL, COPPER WORM, etc. The horse and wagon may be seen at WALTON'S Livery Stable, No. 1217 N. ELEVENTH Street, above Girard Avenue.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1866. [10 22 mw6t

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
8 25 smw6m]
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 8 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
wim} No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.
Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at
G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 2 2§

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, October 20, 1866. }

Sealed Proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:—

CLASS NO. 1.

16,500 Yards of sky-blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
6,500 Yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
3,000 Yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
200 Yards scarlet cloth, all wool (cochineal dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,500 Yards six-fourths dark blue flannel for oversacks, all wool (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
19,000 Yards three-quarters dark blue flannel for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,400 Grey blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
8,000 Pairs of woollen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,500 Yards white linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
12,000 Yards white linen for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 Yards canton flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
5,000 Yards cotton ticking for bed-sacks.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,200 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 Gross coat buttons (eagle).
250 Gross jacket buttons (eagle).
100 Gross vest buttons (eagle).
1,000 Pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
1,000 Sets epaulette bullion for privates.
20 Red worsted sashes.
7,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
40 Drums (tenor), complete.
250 Batter drum-heads.
100 Snare drum-heads.
200 Drum cords.
75 Sets drum snares.
50 Boxwood "B" fifes.
75 Pairs drum sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 Pairs army bootees (infantry pattern).

CLASS NO. 7.

850 Cartridge-boxes with magazines.
1,500 Bayonet scabbards, with frogs attached.
900 Percussion-cap pouches.
800 Cartridge-box belts.
1,000 Waist belts.
500 Waist plates.
50 Sword frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:—

Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woollen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets for boys.
Bed-sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on, until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned —, of —, in the State of —, and —, of —, in the State of —, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said — shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said — and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A B., Guarantor.
E. F. C D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named — are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 22m4t Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 21§

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.

Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 130 Brevet Major-General.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.—

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1866. }

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.,

FIFTY THOUSAND (MORE OR LESS) UNITED STATES ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and at this office.

ALSO,
5193 pairs BUCKSKIN GLOVES,
2649 " WOOLLEN MITTENS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after the purchase.

The Blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
10 22 12t Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

EAST
OR
DELAWARE SIDE!
Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!
Ladies Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12mth§ No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
T. J. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

INSTRUCTION.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own System, which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.

8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1866.

Self-Government a Failure in New York City.

THERE is an article in the last number of the *North American Review* on the city government of New York which has attracted very general attention. People had generally come to entertain the opinion, we presume, that the city of New York was very badly governed; but we doubt whether there are many even of her own citizens who will not recoil alarmed and astounded at the terrible picture which Mr. Parton has so graphically drawn.

We learn from this article that the affairs of that great city have fallen completely into the hands of the low, the ignorant, the vile, and the abandoned. Her Councilmen, as a rule, are illiterate, inexperienced, irresponsible politicians, from the pot-houses and groggeries—men whom no good business man or prudent corporation would trust with the management of the most ordinary affairs. Peculation, fraud, and downright *theft* are not the exception, but the *rule*. The city officials, as Mr. Parton says, do nothing *but* steal. He describes many of the open and barefaced ways in which the city is plundered of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars every year. Corruption reigns supreme. Even the positions of school-teachers in the public schools are *sold*, so that many a poor girl whose salary as a teacher is only $200 a year, is obliged to pay fifty or seventy-five dollars of that sum to get employed. The expenses of the city have increased out of all ratio to the increase of the population, until the aggregate tax budget is now some forty millions a year, or forty dollars to each inhabitant. Rascality has become chronic and unblushing, so that every man who has any connection with the city in any way, except as a tax-payer or a private citizen, expects to steal himself rich from it.

The causes of this condition of things are discussed in the article in question at some length. First and foremost is the character of the population itself. New York is the great rendezvous of emigration from all the nations of the earth. The better portions of this great influx of foreign material float off to other cities and to the country—the *sediment* remains there. Seven-twelfths of her voters are of foreign birth, and while her total number of voters is something over one hundred thousand, only about one in seven of them are real property-holders. In brief, her affairs have fallen into the control of the elements of vice, ignorance, and anarchy, and there seems to be no way of getting them out. The rogues and the villains, the thieves and the robbers, the law-breakers and the public plunderers, control more votes than the honest people do. They have seized the reins, and are driving the community to destruction at a most fearful rate. Ordinary protection to life and property are as yet secured solely by depriving the city of the control of its police, and confiding their appointment and management to the authorities of the State. But how long this barrier will last no one can tell, for every year the immense city majorities threaten to overwhelm the rest of the State.

Mr. Parton's proposed remedy for this real social anarchy, though as yet under the forms of law, is nothing less than a restriction of the right of suffrage on the part of all future citizens to those who can read, and the imposition of a poll-tax on every voter of a certain percentage of the annual levy for taxes.

We do not care, at the present time, to discuss these proposed remedial measures. What we wish to do is to call the attention of our readers to the palpable and startling fact that, in the largest and most wealthy city of our country, the system of self-government has broken down before our eyes. It is a conceded *failure*. We have here the demonstration that our republican system cannot be maintained in connection with the general demoralization of the community. Ignorance, vice, and crime *cannot* govern themselves. New York city has a larger population, and far more wealth, than most of our States. Let any one of them fall into the same condition of degradation, as to the masses of its people, as prevails in New York, and a similar loss of the capacity of self-government would inevitably follow. Self-government assumes, as an essential condition of its existence, the general enlightenment and virtue of the people. If this condition cannot be maintained, the experiment must prove a failure. And in this connection the moral condition of our cities becomes a subject of great interest. They exercise a powerful influence upon the States of which they form a part, and all our more populous States have now each some great city. New York has New York; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Massachusetts, Boston; Maryland, Baltimore; Ohio, Cincinnati; Illinois, Chicago; Missouri, St. Louis; Louisiana, New Orleans; and California, San Francisco. If all these great cities shall follow the downward career of New York, what will become of the country?

Our system of government is, as yet, but an experiment. When it was adopted we had no great cities. They are a product of our subsequent growth. Perhaps experience is to demonstrate that a modification of the plan is necessary for the government of our cities—such a modification as shall exclude from participation in it the ignorant and depraved. At all events, thoughtful citizens everywhere will watch the development and solution of the problem in New York with great interest.

The Dangers of the Day.

WE live in times when men deal in superlatives, and the passions, not yet curbed by the return of peace, need but a breath of opposition to fan them into a flame. As we walk the streets, it is easily noticed how much more excited men grow in discussion than in the former ante-war days. It seems as though the invitation of "Come, let us reason together," is never heard. Forgetting the old proverb, that "Sound arguments, and not a loud voice, bring conviction," citizens seem to think that the loss of their temper is the surest way of converting an opponent. If the census would be taken, we fear there would few be found of whom Holy Writ would say that they were "greater than he that taketh a city."

We had occasion previous to our State election to deplore the intolerance displayed in the political world. There seems to be no such thing as reason, and a man who had the voice of a Stentor prided himself more on his powers of persuasion than ever did Webster on his irrefutable logic. The causes that led to an expression of regret then have rather increased than abated. To day the country is in far more danger than it has been since the defeat of our forces under Burnside. During the last two years of the war we could see the struggle gradually narrowing down. The result was certain. Time was the only consideration. But the evils that threaten us to-day are such that no man can calculate their extent; and if once the unbridled fury of the contestants breaks forth, we cannot dare to say where it will end.

It seems probable that the State of Louisiana will be once more the scene of strife. The intention of Governor Wells to remove the Rebel Sheriffs seems likely to lead to a collision, and the furies of war once unloosed will madden and intoxicate all within their power. The danger in Louisiana is, however, but slight compared with that in Baltimore. We view with grave apprehension the difficulties there. It seems from what the Governor said on Friday last, that the Republicans need hope for no such thing as justice at his hands. He has gone over to the opposition. He has been bought with a price, and we do not wonder that the feelings of the Unionists are outraged when they see the man whom *they* elected to power playing deliberately into the hands of their enemies.

We may consider it an assured fact that before Wednesday the Police Commissioners will be removed, so far as the action of the Governor can effect that object. What will then result? Either all the Union candidates will be defeated, or else the streets of Baltimore will indeed be drenched in blood. We do not give advice. The Republican party of our sister State understand their own affairs sufficiently well to act whichever way is best. But we would merely say that nothing can be gained by the election of known Rebels on such ground. The House of Representatives will not admit them; and why the opposition are making such desperate efforts, when they know that the power rests with the friends of the Registry law, is to us perfectly inexplicable. We would merely call the attention of our brethren in Maryland to this fact, which, in the heat of their indignation against their treacherous Governor, they may have forgotten.

When we see the evil passion wholly uncontrolled; when we see the excitement on both sides—the bitter vindictive hate of the secessionists, and the righteous but at the same time fiery indignation of the betrayed Union party throughout the land—we tremble for the republic. When we remember that God is just that having blessed us once more with the return of peace, having afforded us an opportunity of closing the door of the Temple of Janus, we are persistently neglecting the opportunity; that passion rules the land, and all the virtues seem secondary to a mad fury—we fear lest we should again be plunged into the vortex from which we have had a chance to escape; we dread lest the ship of state should be dashed upon Charybdis, or engulfed in Scylla, when she might have floated peacefully in the harbor of national unity. If, then, we allow our natural and uncurbed rage at the ingratitude of our foes to distract our attention from the national good, we will indeed be reprehensible. We must not give up the contest, but we must pursue it like men governed by a high sense of duty, and not by a whirlwind of passion. We must act like patriots, and while refusing to yield a jot or tittle, yet so deport ourselves as becomes thinking Christian men and not enraged partisans. Let us be moderate in language, resolute in purpose, and act only after patriotic deliberation.

An Explanation.

BY an oversight there appeared in our "Supper Table Series" column on Saturday a little squib that might possibly be thought calculated to cast ridicule upon one of our most numerous and respectable religious bodies. The design of that department of our paper is "to hit folly as she flies," *not* to give offense to good men, or to wing a shaft at any worthy enterprise, much less to ridicule a Christian denomination. Fortunately, our editorial columns of the same issue sufficiently expressed our real feelings towards the body in question, as, we trust, our uniform course does towards the cause of Christian morality in general.

WE PUBLISH elsewhere in our paper to-day the sermon of Rev. Wolcott Calkins on the life and demise of the late Matthias W. Baldwin. In addition to the address, will be found the account of a visit paid by our reporter to the Spiritualistic centre. Both of these articles will well repay perusal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO!—THIS DELICIOUS new perfume for the Handkerchief is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant MUJAVIRO may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Forney's Press.* 7 14 6mrp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY, COE & CO.

METHODIST CENTENARY.—A CARD.—There are in this city a great many persons, not in actual communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are its earnest friends and would be glad to have an opportunity of testifying their regard. The object of this card is to let such friendly persons know that the Methodist Episcopal Church is now celebrating its centenary by religious services, and gifts and offerings for the advancement of religion.
In this city the Methodist churches are making a special and earnest effort by "thank offerings" to endow Dickinson College, located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. We cannot doubt that many of the sons of Methodism, now in other branches of the church, with a number of others who appreciate her mission, especially to the masses, will be happy to send in an offering when they learn how it may be done.
To such we extend our greetings, and invite them to send contributions to Rev. S. W. THOMAS, No. 1018 ARCH St., or to any of the Methodist pastors. 10 27 6t

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,
10 15 mwt3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at No. 427 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, November 1 at 10½ o'clock SHARP TIME, to decide upon winding up the affairs. 1t

MOSES LODGE, No. 66, A. P. A.—Election for Officers THIS (Monday) EVENING, 29th inst. Quarterly dues. Attendance of members is particularly requested.
Attest— JAMES G. HEWITT,
1t Recording Secretary pro tem.

FRENCH DRESSING.—THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Ladies' and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear.
THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT,
No. 417 COMMERCE Street,
10 25 10t Wholesale Agents.
By the bottle at the principal Retail Shoe Stores.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKINGS.
Plain Black French Beavers.
Frosted Beavers, plain and fancy.
Astrachan Cloths.
Castorine Cloakings.
Fancy Fall and Winter Cloakings.
Finest grades Staple Cloakings

CASSIMERES.
Full line Black Cassimeres and Doeskins.
New Fancies for Business Suits.
"Harris" and other good American makes.
Low-priced goods for Boys' wear.
Double and Twist Cassimeres, low prices.

BLANKETS.
Cheaper than ever.
$6, $7 and $8—excellent Blankets.
Large sizes and fine qualities.
Blankets supplied by the quantity.
Quilts—Alhambra, Honeycomb, etc.
Extra size and quality Marseilles Quilts.

DRESS GOODS.
Empress Cloths, all colors, good for $1·25.
Lupin's French Merinoes, 5-4 wide, $1·25.
" " " extra quality, $1·50.
Plaid Poplins, $1, $1·25, $1·40, and $1·50.
Just opened, several cases, at unusually low prices.
Silk-faced Poplins, handsome shades, of light and dark colors, $2·38 and $2·50.
68-cent double-width Green and Blue Plaid Poplins.

FLANNELS.
Large stock at the new lowest prices.
Shaker Flannels, full line, much reduced.
Red, Blue, Grey, and White Twills.
Ballardvale Fine White Flannels, 62c to $1·25.

WIDE SHEETINGS,
By the yard or piece, all widths.
Scarce fine 9-8 and 5-4 Pillow Muslins.
New York Mills and all other good Shirtings.
25 cent yard-wide extra Bleached Muslin. 1 case.
25 cent yard-wide *best* Unbleached, 3 bales.

CANTON FLANNELS.
Good reliable makes only kept.
Extra good Plush, in bleached and unbleached.
28 to 37 cents will get a good Canton Flannel.
By the piece at wholesale prices.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK.
Two yards wide Barnsley, $2 25 for good quality.
Two yards wide Barnsley, finest grades.
Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Linens of every kind.
French stock Linen Goods, prices low.

GENTS' MAUDS.
Carriage Rugs, Table Covers, etc.
Mammoth stock now open with daily additions, bought principally *for cash*, on most favorable terms, and rapidly selling at retail and in quantities.
COOPER & CONARD,
10 29 3trp S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1866.

Whereas, the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, proceeding on libels filed in the name of the United States hath decreed on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1866 that all persons who claim to have any interest in fifteen hundred pounds of cotton, and five hundred and twelve dollars, part proceeds of sale, captured by the barque OLIVIA F. DAVIS, under command of John P. Shrouds; also nine bales of cotton and ten hundred and twenty-four dollars and ten cents part of the proceeds of sale captured by the barque FANNY; also, twenty bales of cotton and half a bale of cotton, and thirty-three hundred and eighty-seven dollars twenty-five cents, part of the proceeds of sale, captured by the schooner D. McCARTHY; also, fifteen bales of cotton and twenty nine hundred and eight dollars, forty-seven cents, captured by the barque CEPHAS STREET; and that John P. Shrouds, Charles Sewell, Joseph Francis, and Adam Johnson, Richard H. D. Young, Hansen Gregory, Jr., be monished and cited.

Therefore, all persons who claim to have any interest in the same cotton and moneys are monished and cited to appear before the Judge of the said Court, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication hereof, to show cause why the said cotton and moneys should not be pronounced to belong at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and therefore or otherwise, liable to condemnation as lawful prizes.

The above is an abstract of the monitions issued by the Court in said causes.

10 29 11 13] P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION—DEsirable Dwellings, No. 1712 Pine street and No. 121 S. Twentieth street.
10 27 3t4p S. KINGSTON McCAY,
No. 429 WALNUT Street.

LOST, THIS MORNING, A SMALL ITALIAN GREYHOUND. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at
JACOB CAUFFMAN & SONS',
1t No. 419 ARCH Street.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING FROM AUCTION,
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS
FOR WALKING SUITS,
BLACKS AND COLORS. [1t4p

PRICE & WOOD
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

Now open, splendid assortment of
MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Wear.
Gents' Undershirts, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 50, $1 62½, $1·75, $1 87½, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Vests, all sizes
Gents' Col'd Bor'd Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Children's Balmoral Skirts from auction, $1 10.
All widths Velvet Ribbons, reduced prices.
All colors Trimming Ribbons from auction.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 48, 50c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31c. up.
Red and grey twilled Flannels.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1 40.
Plaid cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
Fine quality scarlet Sacque Flannels.
25c. bleached Canton Flannel from auction.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, 33c., etc.
25c. heaviest yard wide unbleached Muslin made.
Bleached Muslins 20, 25, 31, 35c., etc.
Pillow-case Muslin, 5-4 wide, 35c.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
Cheapest Blankets in the city.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6 75, $7, $8 50, and $9 50.
Unbleached Table Linens, 55c.; power loom, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20c., etc.
Bird Eye Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc. etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, all-wool Delaines.
American Delaines, Calicoes, etc.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c., to $1, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29$] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE JUST OPENED

1 case Double-width Silk Plaid English Poplins, 50 cents, cost 90 cents.
English Poplins, 50, 62, 75 cents.
Silk Stripe Poplins, 75 cents.
Double-width Black Figured Mohairs, 40 cents.
5-4 All-wool Figured French Cashmeres, 87½ cents.
Plain French Merinoes, $1·12, worth $1·37.
Very Heavy French Merinoes, $1·25.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Black Silks, $1·25, $1·50.
Heavy Black Silks, $1·62, $1·75.
Heavy Colored Silks, Choice Colors, $1·75, $2.
Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $14.
Seasonable Shawls in great variety.
10 29 3t
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TRIPLE PLATE.
MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MEAD & CO.,
10 1mws3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street.
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [9 26 tuws2m

IMPORTANT SALE
OF A VERY CHOICE AND RECHERCHE COLLECTION OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH OIL AND WATER COLOR
PAINTINGS,
To take Place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, November 1 and 2,
at 7½ O'clock,
AT THE
ART GALLERY OF THE AUCTIONEERS,
No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

We are gratified in offering to the public this truly magnificent collection in which are nearly 100 specimens, that were selected in London and Paris by a gentleman of cultivated taste, ably assisted by one of our most gifted artists; none of which works have yet been exhibited in America. Many of the first masters are here represented by guaranteed original specimens, which have unquestionable pretensions to a high cast of artistic character, eminently superior in their peculiar line as works of art to anything offered to the public of this city, reflecting in the most positive manner the powerful and comprehensive grasp of intellect that stamp the English and French pencil with such life-like portraiture.

Among the most prominent names whose productions would be an acquisition to the choicest collections of the country, are the following:—

J. F. Herring	Frantz,
William Shayer, Sr.,	Lebas,
J. D. Harding,	Hammerton,
James E. Meadows,	Knell,
J. Morris,	Burrell,
C. Hoguet,	Kenaard,
A. Calame,	G. Schopin,
Theodore Frese,	F. Muslu,
James Webb,	Z. Notterman,
F. L. Couterier,	Horace Vernet,
Ferdinand Mahrohn,	Lamont de Metz,
Paul Carou,	Saurfelt,
Ferel,	Berthier,
Gilbert,	Cattermole,
J. Wissant,	J. Rutin,
O. R. Jacobi,	Taylor,

And many others of note, both native and foreign.
The paintings are now on view, and will continue so day and evening, until the nights of sale.
Catalogues may be obtained either of the Auctioneers or in the Gallery.
10 29 4t5p THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

WE INVITE ATTENTION
TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PINK CORAL.
Believing that our Stock will bear
able comparison both in
STYLE AND PRICE
WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITH
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
10 5 fmw t12 25]

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING
OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
(EAST SIDE),
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,
With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.
J. S. BORGENSKI,
No. 21 North NINTH Street,
10 22 mwf1m Above Market, East Side.

COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Opened (Steamer "Propontis,") from Medium to Finest Qualities of
Gents' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Misses' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Boy's English Merino Vests and Pants,
Exclusively our own importation, and bearing our
TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3mip

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets.

TO SPORTSMEN.
A gentleman having no further use for
A PAIR OF YOUNG THOROUGHBRED SETTERS,
Is desirous of disposing of the same.
INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. [10 24 6t4p

CONNECTING BONDS.

We would announce that our stock of Bonds
OF THE
CONNECTING RAILROAD
IS NOW REDUCED TO UNDER
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
We will continue to offer them at
93½
UNTIL NOVEMBER 1 ONLY,
(Unless previously disposed of.)
After that day they will be withdrawn from the market.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 16 tf5p

OPERA.

OPERA HEAD DRESSES,
OPERA FANS,
OPERA GLASSES.
PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

FRESH AND
PRESERVED FRUITS.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables,
IN TIN AND GLASS.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
8 14 mwf 4p§

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
814§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

ATLANTIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH
EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 13, N. R.
NEW YORK,
PUNCTUALLY AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
ALABAMA..............LIMBEBURNER, Commander
SAN SALVADOR..............ATKINS, Commander
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
10 19 1tt4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR..............On Saturday, October 20
MONTEREY..............On Wednesday, October 24
HAVANA..............On Saturday, October 2
MISSOURI..............On Wednesday, October 8
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 10 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
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ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins..........$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin..........$25. Second class..........$12
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NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$28
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 28
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
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REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, November 1.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
10 29 2t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.—This is the last week of the season. To-night, *Faust* will be given, with new scenery, dresses, etc. The cast will embrace Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mad'lle Stella Bonheur, Signors Mazzoleni, Bellini, Antonucci, and Fossati.

Tuesday evening—*The Star of the North.*

Wednesday evening—Only representation of Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots.*

New Chesnut Street Theatre—Miss Leo Hudson will appear for two nights only in her greatest *role*, in *The French Spy*, supported by the whole company.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle."

Walnut Street Theatre—Mr. Edwin Booth as "Romeo" and "Petruchio," his great Shakespearian *roles*, supported by Barton Hill, Susan Denin, J. B. Roberts, and others.

New Arch Street Theatre.—Mrs. John Drew and the whole company in De Walden's new comedy of *Women Will Talk.*

New American Theatre—Miss Kate Fisher as "Zamine," in *The Cataract of the Ganges.* El Nino Eddie appears every evening.

City Museum Theatre—This house was packed on Saturday evening with an intelligent audience. Miss Annie Howe and Mr. Delafield appear again this evening, with the whole company.

Carncross & Dixey have the great Base Ball Match and other good things in their programme for this evening.

Valer's Winter Garden, Vine street, below Eighth. Two prime donne this evening, Miss Agnes Sutherland and Miss Ada Tesman. Splendid orchestra.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

Republican Meeting.—The citizens of Gloucester and vicinity held a mass meeting on Saturday evening last. On the lot opposite State street, a stand was erected for the speakers.

The "Boys in Blue" and "South Ward Campaign Club" of Camden, were in attendance. Both clubs were accompanied by a band of music. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; and the speakers were vociferously cheered when they made some pointed remark. The meeting was called to order by the selection of Mr. Raby to act as Chairman.

That gentleman made a few fitting remarks, during the course of which he appealed to the people to be up and doing, as the result of the next election will decide whether we are to have peace or another civil war.

At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced Mr. Samuel Gray, of Camden. Mr. Gray, after a few introductory remarks, said:—I presume we have a right to impose conditions upon the seceded States. I presume Congress has a right to prescribe these conditions. Andrew Johnson has no business with a policy. His policy in this respect is no better than my policy, or your policy, or any other man's policy. His policy should be the policy of Congress, speaking for the people. Congress is the sovereign power in this Government, not the President. The question of negro suffrage was then discussed at length. The speaker concluded by explaining the Constitutional amendment in a very able manner, advancing many new points, which were applauded by the audience.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Thacher, of Philadelphia, was introduced. He spoke as follows:—

Fellow-Citizens:—About one year ago to-night I remember standing in the presence of a crowd, very similar to this, in this very place. At that time the State of New Jersey was convulsed by a struggle such as had never before been witnessed within her borders. It was an attempt of the people of New Jersey to rescue her from the position which, during the four years of war, she had been kept in by the so-called Democratic party. It was an attempt to put New Jersey into the line with her loyal sister States—to bring her into the loyal United States. We succeeded, as we told you we should; and we elected Marcus L. Ward Governor of this State. We placed it in the hands of the Republican party. We have no Governor to elect this fall. There is no general election before you. Why, then, is it that you are called out as you are to-night? Why is it that the State is convulsed from one end to the other? Why is it? It is because we have before us great national issues. The people are attempting to save the fruits of the bloody struggle through which they have passed. The enemies of the people are attempting to take the legitimate fruits of the victories they have won on the field.

Why is it that the whole North is aroused? Why is it that New Jersey is aroused from one end to the other? I will tell you why it is. Over in Pennsylvania we have been swinging around the circle. We swung around and took our position on the 9th of October, and on the 6th of November New Jersey will swing around the circle, and take her position in the circle with Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. New York will take her position in the same circle. Kansas and Missouri will do likewise. And Andrew Johnson will find himself surrounded by a circle of loyal States. Then the people will answer that question which he has put to them "Whether they would have him for a King or a President." They will be prepared then to answer such questions as that.

The speaker then discussed at length the issues that are before the people.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A Burglary.—James Palmer broke into the House of Industry last Saturday night, and went through the place quite extensively. He made a selection of the most valuable clothing and other unconsidered trifles, and walked off with them. His depredations being discovered, Officer Bird started off in pursuit of him. After a long and wearisome search of some twelve or fourteen hours, he was discovered in a house at Seventh and Catharine streets, and was taken into custody. Most of the stolen articles were found in his possession. He was taken before Alderman Tittermary, and, after a hearing before that magistrate, he was committed to answer.

Stealing Hats.—James Monaghan made a very unsuccessful essay to enter into the hat business. Being out of active business, James thought he saw a fair opportunity to start in the hatting trade, as he passed by a hat manufacturing establishment in Seventh street, below Girard avenue, last Saturday. Seeing no one about to watch him, he grabbed a half-dozen unfinished coverings for the head, and attempted to travel. But a "single eye" was upon him, and James soon found himself within the grasp of an officer of the police, and was taken before Alderman Fitch, by whom he was held, in default of $500, to answer the charge of larceny.

Boat Found.—A gilling skiff, nearly new and painted white, was picked up by the harbor police off Walnut street wharf yesterday. There was nothing in it at the time except a pair of oars, which apparently belonged to it. An owner is wanted. It lies at the dock at the foot of Noble street.

Sale of Five and Six Per Cents—General John F. Hartranft, Auditor-General, Eli Slifer, Secretary of State, and W. H. Kemble, the State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have advertised the sale of two millions of dollars of the State loans. This is a most desirable investment for capitalists.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

Corner Lounging.—This practice has become such a glaring evil, that the police make the most strenuous efforts to put a stop to it. A large number were arrested yesterday. In order to catch the loafers, the police making the arrests were directed to dress themselves in citizen's dress. In this manner some twenty-five or thirty offenders were taken. Some of them were mere lads. There were in their possession some very dangerous weapons, known as "slung jacks," composed of a piece of strong elastic cord attached to a stick, and with a piece of leather, in which a stone is placed, and thrown by the elasticity of the rubber with the force and accuracy of a pistol shot. There were some attempts of the parents of the lads arrested to rescue them. Their efforts only got themselves into trouble. Two of them, a Mr. Fagan and Mr. Adams, were arrested and held in $600 bail for interfering with the officers.

An Unfeeling Woman.—Jane Fillen, who is remarkable for her fierce temper and revengeful disposition, got herself into trouble last Saturday afternoon. It appears she got into some difficulty with a man named Hall, and determined to wreak out her vengeance upon him at the first opportunity. Last Saturday afternoon, as he was passing her house in James street, she stepped out of her door with a pan of scalding water and dashed it into Mr. Hall's face, scalding him in a dreadful manner. She was immediately arrested, and at the hearing before Alderman Warren, evidence is said to have been elicited tending to show that she intended to blind her victim. She was held to answer in $1500 bail.

A Savage Amazon.—A female by the name of Kate White was arrested on a serious charge last night. It seems she got into a difficulty with another woman of the same stripe as herself, and attempted to strike her with a billy. It is alleged that the other woman took the billy from her, when she went and got a knife, and followed up her victim, intent on mischief. She caught her at Ninth and Locust streets, and made a ferocious attack, and before she could be secured, had cut the other woman in the head in a fearful manner. Kate was taken before Alderman Swift who, after a patient hearing of the facts of the case, committed her in default of bail to await the result of the woman's injuries.

A Couple of Belligerents.—Edward O'Dorrell and Humphrey Sheenan were arrested about midnight on Saturday, for acting in a very riotous and disorderly manner. It is alleged that they were put out of a drinking saloon, in Front street, between Brown and Coates streets, and the door being then closed upon them, they returned and broke open the door, and threw a stone in at the proprietor of the place, hitting him on the head, injuring him pretty badly. They were both arrested at Front and Coates, and were taken before Alderman Toland, by whom they were each held in $1000 bail for assault and battery.

An Old Juvenile Amusement.—"A young man over whose head had rolled eighteen summers," and who gave the name of Robert Williams, was put into durance vile yesterday for indulging in the fascinating amusement of pitching pennies upon the Sabbath. Robert selected the classic neighborhood of Lawrence street and Girard avenue as the scene of his operations, and from the successful manner in which he "pitched," it was evident that he was a professor in the art. Alderman Shoemaker, before whom he was taken, gave him a severe reprimand, and then committed him in default of bail, on the charge of pitching pennies on Sunday.

Assaulting the Cloth.—As Officer Westcott of the police was quietly passing along Twenty-third street, between Market and Chesnut streets, yesterday, he was addressed in a most insulting manner by a gang of roughs. Not yielding to the request of the officer to quit their abuse, he undertook to arrest the principal rowdy in the gang, named James O'Harra. His companions, four in number, undertook to rescue the prisoner, but the officer stuck to his man, and brought him off, not, however, before he was compelled to draw his revolver upon the roughs. O'Harra was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, by whom he was held in $800 to answer.

A Drunken Freak.—A man by the name of Michael Reardon, under the instigation of bad spirits, jumped on to a car of the Poplar street line, while the driver and conductor were away from it, and drove off at a furious rate down the heavy grade right into the Reading Railroad depot. He lost all control of the horses as he approached the depot, and the lookers-on expected to see a dreadful accident every moment. However, the car was brought up without any serious accident, and the drunken Jehu was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and was held in $500 bail for disorderly conduct, the railroad company not appearing against him.

An Unnatural Son.—Yesterday a man was taken to one of the police stations, charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with threatening the life of his father, an aged and infirm man. The prisoner, who was arrested at Broad street and Susquehanna avenue by Officer Rittenhouse, is apparently over fifty-five years of age, and gives the name of Benjamin Chew. He had also threatened to burn down his father's house over his head. The unnatural wretch had a hearing before Alderman Fitch on these charges, and was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

A Reckless Jehu.—James Shundy was arrested in Montgomery county on a warrant issued by Alderman Toland, for driving recklessly through the city a few days since. James managed to escape at the time, but he soon found the ways of the transgressor are hard when he found himself, yesterday afternoon, in the grasp of the guardians of the peace. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $600 bail to answer. This is but one of a series of cases that are every day in the police reports.

Sporting on Sunday.—Two men, Joseph Daniels and James Anderson, were arrested for gunning on Sunday. They were taken in the neighborhood of the Baltimore pike, west of the Schuylkill. They had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who fined them, and then discharged them with severe reprimands. There is a great deal of sporting carried on throughout the rural districts of the city, in despite of the ordinances against its practice, and especially on Sundays the sounds of the guns can be heard on every side.

Afraid to Get Married.—

The ladies, by stylish dressing,
Have given young men a pretense
That, though a wife is a blessing,
'Tis hard to say, "Hang the expense!"
The fair are more brave, it appears,
Or their cause for tremor is less,
For rarely a lady has fears
That her mate too finely will dress,
Since elegance, fashion, and all,
He buys cheaply at Tower Hall.

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Remarkable Speech of W. Hepworth Dixon, Esq., of London, at the Testimonial Dinner Given at the Continental Hotel, October 23.—Mr Dixon on rising seemed slightly embarassed. He replied to Mayor McMichael in the following remarkable words:—"In the judgment of many of us, the historian Macaulay had spoken of William Penn, the founder of your Commonwealth, in terms which seemed to call for a justification of that Disciple of Peace. I took up my pen in his defense, and since I have visited your beautiful country, travelling as far as the wild prairies, I have come to rest my poor feet in these very streets trod by that man who gave name to your beautiful city; and I will here say, what I have never said before to any living soul (Hear!), that, as much as I respect William Penn and his followers their creed, their speech, their dress, I should have found language too inadequate to express my admiration of his principles at that time, if I had supposed I should have found in this city of his founding, and at this very spot (Hear! Hear!), such beautiful Ready-made First-class Clothing as I have seen this day on the counters of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under this Hotel (tremendous applause), with the price marked on every article."

Valuable Medicine.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for the great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

The Oldest Medical Practice is that of the family. Long before doctors were known, the head of the family examined and prescribed for the members. From the necessity of the case, the first and most important stage of every disease is treated by the patient's parents or nurse. This being so, how important that the means on hand should be simple, ample, and efficient! Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics (advertised in another column) perfectly meet this want, and should be in the hands of every intelligent family. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

Burnt Almonds, Rose A'monds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

When you are enraptured by the richness of a photograph, you may rest assured that it was made by skilful hands, such as you find at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards for $1.

Children's Clothing—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

Buy your Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY!	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES. No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing
Wanamaker & Brown
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall.
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets

MARRIED.

DAVIS—WISNER.—On the 25th instant, by the Rev. John Chambers, GEORGE Y. DAVIS to PHEBE C. WISNER.

McILROY—JENKINS.—At Coatesville, Pa., on the 28th of September, by the Rev. William S. Pugh, MATTHEW McILROY, of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH JENKINS, daughter of the late John Jenkins, of Coatesville. No cards.

DIED.

BROCK.—On the 26th instant, CHARLES C. BROCK. His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, near Old York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Third and Thompson Street Station at 10 o'clock A. M. Burial at Laurel Hill Cemetery. *

COOPER.—On the 24th instant, JAMES COOPER, in the 47th year of his age.

Gone, but not forgotten.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 8 Fisher's lane, Germantown. To proceed to St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Germantown, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock.

HARNER.—On the 28th instant, SALLIE A., wife of Mr. Mabery Harner, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1132 Harmer street, below Poplar, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock.

NEEDLES.—On Second-day, the 29th instant, CORNELIA J. NEEDLES, wife of Edward M. Needles, and daughter of Hunn Jenkins.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. §§

SMITH.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, GEORGE SMITH, in the 44th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 186, A. Y. M., the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the members of the Order generally, are fraternally requested to meet at the Hall, CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased brother, P. M. GEORGE SMITH.

By order of the W. M. GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

LAMP WICK INSERTERS—A NEW article, by which flat wicks are quickly put through the tube of coal oil or other lamps. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

OVAL AND ROUND SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES.—These do not require the use of grease in baking cakes, and you may thus avoid that unpleasant smoke and odor which pervade a house when other griddles are in use. A full assortment just received.
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ENGLISH RIM LOCK KEYS.—A VARIETY of sizes just opened by TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

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FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street.
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.
OPERA GLASSES,
Assortment large and varied Prices low 9 24 3m

$10,000 AND $5000.—SEVERAL SUMS of these amounts to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, Conveyancer, No. 51 North SIXTH Street.
10 29 3t*

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The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
2 10§p

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch. BLANKETS.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
BEDDING
AND
COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsm3m

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I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc
P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
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LACE ROBES
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
Just received, a lot to be closed out a Bargain.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
10 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,
Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,
And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated.* They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.
Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.
The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 WALKER Street, New York.
N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,
Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.
It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.
Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.
Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf§p No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

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FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FOURTH EDITION

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE "MORAVIAN" AT FATHER POINT.

Mr. Bright and the Reform Movement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Father Point, October 29.—The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool October 18, via Londonderry October 19, arrived off this point this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Bright had been entertained at a breakfast at Glasgow by the promoters of the reform demonstration. He made a speech, in which he briefly referred to his approaching visit to Ireland, and said the more fully the people were admitted to a fair share of parliamentary power, the more completely would justice be done to Ireland. All the London journals published leaders on Mr. Bright's great speech of the 16th inst.

SPAIN.

It is stated that the Captain and crew of the steamer *Fernando* are still imprisoned separately, and that the British Minister at Madrid has done nothing to obtain their liberation, his excuse being that he had received no instructions from England.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse on the 17th inst. was flat. The Rentes closed at 68@72f.

PRUSSIA.

It is semi-officially announced that the negotiations with Prussia have reached so favorable a conclusion that a treaty of peace may be expected to take place immediately.

ITALY.

The Italian troops entered Verona on the 16th inst., and met with an enthusiastic reception.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Miramar state that the Empress Charlotte's health was unchanged.

RUSSIA.

Count Berg, it is stated, has been relieved of his functions as Governor of Poland, and has been succeeded by General Count Uriden.

TURKEY AND CANDIA.

Advices from Athens state that the Turks have evacuated Candia, and that the Greeks pursued them, killing 120 and wounding 1800. The Greek loss was small.

Mustapha Pasha was organizing an expedition against the insurgents on a large scale. Two thousand casks of powder had arrived in Candia from Syria.

The *Moniteur du Soir* states that the position of affairs is favorable to the speedy pacification of Candia. It also confirms the statement that the difficulty with Montenegro had been satisfactorily arranged. It says that the French Government congratulates itself upon the result, which is equally favorable to Turkey and her Christian population.

INDIA.

A Bombay telegram of the 17th inst. reports a decided rise in exchange on London and also in the price of cotton.

London Money Market.—The discount demand at the Bank of England on the 19th inst. was slight.

The rate of discount in the open market was only 3⅞. There was no probability of a further reduction in the Bank rate.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New Orleans, October 17, *Georgiana*, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans, October 13, *White Jacket*, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Galveston, October 13, *Cornelia* from Liverpool.

Londonderry, October 19.—Arrived from Baltimore, *Laura Gertrude*, at Bremen.

Memoranda—Ship *Phœbe*, from Liverpool for Galveston, arrived at Queenstown, with her boats' stores, etc.

American Securities.

Satterthwaite's Circular reports that American securities have been characterized by important fluctuations—United States 5-20s varying from 70@72¾, and closing finally at 68@68½, ex-coupons; Illinois Central Railroad shares remain steady. The bi-monthly settlement developed a great scarcity of Erie Railroad shares, owing to the large amount of certificates shipped to New York; $1@1·50 has been paid for the loan of them for the next fortnight; they have advanced during the week $3—closing with a good demand at 50½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds closed firm at 40½@41½, ex-dividend, notwithstanding attempts were made to force down prices.

Visit of the Tammany Hall Committee to the President.

Washington, October 29.—General Murphy, Supervisor W. Roach, Judge Hogan, Judge Shanley, and Senator Bradley, the Committee recently appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee, arrived here this morning, and between 11 and 12 o'clock called on the President of the United States, in conformity with the duty for which they were designated, and presented him with a copy of the proceedings of the General Committee in relation to the summary conviction and sentence of Robert Bloss Lynch by the Canadian authorities, and declaring that the President should promptly and resolutely intervene, and insist that Lynch and all other American citizens held on the same charge shall be delivered up to our national authorities.

Senator Bradley spoke on behalf of the committee, clearly but briefly stating the object of the commission.

The President informed them that he had, previous to this morning, received a copy of the Tammany Hall proceedings through Mayor Hoffman of New York, and said the Committee would perceive from the correspondence with our Consul at Toronto and the British Minister, published in to-day's papers, that he had anticipated the object of the memorial and resolutions.

He expressed his profound sympathy for the condemned prisoners, and would accordingly do all that lay in his power for their welfare and relief. The committee are much pleased with their favorable reception by the President, and say that the interview was of the most satisfactory character.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Rumored Newspaper Change—The Police Commissioners and Governor Swann—Movements of George Peabody, etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, October 29.—It is currently rumored here that John W. Forney has purchased the Baltimore *American*, and enters upon its conduct on the 1st of January.

George Peabody left this morning for Cincinnati.

The political excitement continues. The investigation of the Police Commissioners is progressing at Annapolis. It is now well understood that Governor Swann will depose them and appoint others, whom he will, if necessary, sustain by force, whilst the present Board are determined to act independently, and hold control of the police force.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Francis James, charged with killing Charles Steinmetz, on the 16th of August, 1866, was called up this morning. The prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and the trial was proceeded with.

Thomas B. Dwight, Esq., in opening the case for the Commonwealth, stated the following facts of the case:—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on the afternoon of August 16, of the present year, the defendant, with several companions, went to the grounds at the corner of Cottage street and Moyamensing avenue, known as the Keystone Skating Park. While there the deceased approached him, and saying something, knocked him down; both fell to the ground, and a struggle ensued. When they separated it was discovered that the deceased had been stabbed with some sharp instrument, which had entered the body on the left side between the fifth and sixth ribs, penetrating the lung. He was taken to his home, where, after lingering thirteen days, he died.

Mr Dwight then gave the jury a lucid explanation of the law in regard to homicides, showing what was considered as a case of manslaughter, and what as murder in the second degree, and the peculiar elements that the jury must find in a case before a verdict of either manslaughter or murder in the second degree could be found, the Commonwealth proposing to press for nothing higher than murder in the second degree.

After this the examination of witnesses was begun.

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, sworn—He said he made a post mortem examination on the body of Charles Steinmetz, on the 30th of August, 1866, at No. 209 Williamson street. There was a transverse wound half an inch long, two inches below the left nipple, over the space between the fifth and sixth ribs. The edges of the wound were ulcerated, showing that it had been inflicted some days before, and half-way between this wound and the nipple there was a transverse incised wound, two inches long, dividing the skin only. There was a scar from a slight wound over the inner angle of the collar-bone. The first described wound was a penetrating one, made by a penetrating instrument, which entered the cavity of the chest on the left side. The lining was collapsed. The serous membrane, lining the cavity of the chest and the lung, called the pleura, was in a state of inflammation. The membranes covering the heart were also inflamed. The pleural cavity, on the left side, was filled with bloody fluid. The deceased came to his death from hemorrhage and inflammation, caused by the wound, which I described as entering the cavity of the chest, between the fifth and sixth rib. I could not form any opinion as to the length or size of the instrument that inflicted the wound.

Mary Ann Steinmetz sworn.—I am the mother of Charles Steinmetz. I live No. 209 Williamson street. My son is dead. It will be two months the 4th of next month, I think. There was an inquest made upon the body by the Coroner. He was sick about twelve days before he died; I didn't see anybody bring him to the house; he called to me; I tried to get over the fence, but could not; I then ran out and said "My boy is murdered;" the blood was streaming from his wound just like a fountain, and I clapped my hand on the wound to hold it together; as I got him to the corner of the stable he fell, and I called for help; a gentleman by the name of Mr. Prescott picked him up; we then took him into the house; we laid him on the floor, and sent for physicians to fix him; he laid there for three days before we moved him; then we took him into the front room and laid him on the bed, where he remained until he died. When the physician was attending to him I saw a wound in his throat about an inch long, also another between the first and sixth ribs, then another that looked as if a knife had been twisted around in it. The blood was coming out of the small wound; whether this wound was the lowest of the wounds or not I cannot say; those were all the wounds I saw.

Cross-examined—My son was 20 years old; he had been married only nine weeks, when his wife died of cholera.

Charles Steinmetz sworn—I am father of the deceased; I live at No. 209 Williamson street; my house is on the north side of the street; I tried to catch the one who killed my son; my son died on the 29th of August at half past eight in the morning.

Franklin Tyler sworn—I live at Front and Mifflin streets; I have known the accused about three or four months; I do not know Steinmetz, either by sight or personally; I never saw him before the time of this affair; there was four of us on the corner of Front and Moore streets—Frank James, George H. Fulmer, Edward Cox, and myself; we were all friends together, and were in the habit of being with and seeing each other; on the 16th of of August, about 5 o'clock in the evening, we went over to the skating park to see them play ball; when we got over there we looked through the cracks of the fence; I don't know the name of the street it was; I was on the south side of the ground; after we looked through the crack of the fence we looked around, and Steinmetz came up and struck James; he said nothing that I heard; he knocked him down, and kicked him; there was a mud-puddle near by, and he knocked him into the middle of it; Steinmetz got down on him, and caught him by the throat (the witness here showed to the Court the manner in which it was done); he pounded him when down; a man came up and parted them; that is all I saw of him (James); he then went and gave himself up to Officer Shear; when they were parted Steinmetz was on top; I don't know the man who parted them; he led Steinmetz to the house; while on the way; I saw blood coming from his side; there was no blood coming from his side when he came up and struck James; he was perfectly well, so far as I know. Steinmetz came up from Third street; there was nobody leading him then that I saw; James had a knife in his hands when going to the Park whiteling a small stick; he had it all the way going up, and it was in his hand when Steinmetz struck him; I didn't see him use it.

The cross-examination failed to elicit any additional evidence.

The other companions of the accused substantiated what the previous witness testified to.

Officer Shear testified that the boy delivered himself up to him.

Mr. Dwight then addressed the Court, saying:—"Your Honor, this case came under my observation about a week ago. I then examined the parents of the deceased, and found that they knew of no evidence which would materially, if at all, alter the complexion of the case as presented to the Coroner by the evidence which he took. As the Coroner returned the case and bound the prisoner over for trial by a jury, the Commonwealth was obliged to try the case. It has accordingly been tried, and under the evidence now presented to the jury. I feel that those facts have been made out which lead me to regard the accused as having been under that reasonable apprehension either of great bodily harm or of danger to his life, which the law regards as excusing homicide. With the approbation of your honors, I will therefore submit the bill to the jury, and ask them under the evidence to return a verdict of not guilty.

His Honor, Judge Allison, in addressing the jury, said—We think the course of the acting District Attorney in declining to press for a conviction in this case, is judicious and proper. The Judge then proceeded to explain to the jury the law of homicide in reference to self-defence, and charged them that their verdict, under the evidence, should be not guilty.

The bill was then handed to the jury, and they returned a verdict of not guilty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—William Shields vs. George W. Graft. An action to recover for rivets sold and delivered. Defense, that the rivets were not of the kind that defendant ordered, and some of them were of no use to him; that an agreement was made between the parties that defendant should pay only for such rivets as he should use, and that he was willing to pay that amount and return the balance, amounting to $98. Verdict for plaintiff, $104.

Matthew Bassett vs. Jacob Fry. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, October 29.—Cotton is quiet at 39@41c. Flour has advanced 15@25c.; sales of 12,500 bbls. at $9·50@13·50 for State; $12@14·75 for Ohio; $9·50@12·75 for Western; and $12·75@17 for Southern. Wheat firm, but quiet; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1@2c.; 70,000 bush. sold at $1·22@1·25. Pork heavy at $34·25 for Mess. Lard quiet, but steady.

New York, October 29.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Illinois Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 92½; New York Central, 113½; Reading, 116; Hudson River, 126½; Missouri 6s, 82½; Erie, 84¼; Western Union, 51½; Treasury 7·30s, 106½; United States 10-40s, 99¾; United States 5s, 114¼; Gold, 146¼.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 29

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$7500	City 6s.new....	101¼	100 sh	Cata pf.....b5	29¼
$1000	do.........	101¼	200 sh	do......b30	29¼
$500	do.........	101¼	100 sh	do.........	29¼
$2400	do.........	101¼	100 sh	do......b5	29¼
$2000	C & A 6s 88...	93	100 sh	do........c	29¼
$1000	Read 6s. 70....	94	400 sh	do.........	29
$2000	do.........	94	100 sh	Ph & E...b60	32¾
$1000	do....1843.	93¼	100 sh	do.......b5	32¾
$1000	Pa R 2d mt 6s	97	100 sh	Susq Can.....	15¾
$500	U.S 7·30s.Aug	106¼	200 sh	McClintock...	¾
$10000	U S 10-40s reg.	100	100 sh	Ger Pas R...	28¼
19 sh	Ches Val. R..	2¼			

SECOND BOARD

$3000	City 6s new...	101¼	100 sh	Cata pf...b30	29
$800	do.........	101¼	100 sh	do.........	28¾
$5000	US 5-20s 62reg	106¼	100 sh	do.....b30	29¼
$12000	U S 10-40s reg..	100¼	100 sh	do.....b30	29¼
$1000	Pittsbg 5s....	74¼	100 sh	do......b30	29¼
80 sh	N Centr......	49¼	100 sh	do.........	29¼
100 sh	Ph & E.......	32¾	200 sh	Hest'v R...b5	15¼

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Foreign Policy of President Johnson—Its Probable Consequences at Home and Abroad.

From the Herald.

It is interesting as well as important to study in advance the consequences which are likely to follow a persistence by President Johnson in the foreign policy which he is said to have recently resolved upon in connection with our claims upon England for indemnity growing out of the *Alabama* depredations, and in regard to the French failure to imperialize Mexico. The plan which the Administration seems to have adopted is to press to an immediate settlement our just demands against England, resorting to reprisals and war in case of a refusal on her part to accede to those demands, and at the same time, or possibly preceding any such positive action, to enter into an agreement with the French Emperor in reference to the withdrawal of Maximilian from Mexico, the restoration of a republican form of government there under the protectorate of the United States, the assumption by us of the debt justly due by Mexico to French subjects, and which was made the pretext of the invasion, and the transfer to us, by way of compensation, of Lower California and other portions of the Mexican territory lying contiguous to our own possessions.

The part of this plan which we have mentioned as second is really first. It is preliminary and accessory to the other portion. It would not be, perhaps, very discreet in our Government to enter upon a war with England while England's powerful ally, France, had also some unsettled questions pending with us. But let us first settle our difficulties with France on such terms and conditions as to secure her friendship and neutrality, and then we can afford to apply ourselves to compulsory measures with England. That is, as we understand it, the course of conduct which our Government has resolved upon. By relieving France at this time of a most troublesome and expensive undertaking, on terms which will flatter her self-pride, or at least save it from a severe rebuke, we will be entitling ourselves to her gratitude. In fact, we are in a position to stipulate for her neutrality, if not, indeed, for her good offices, in our controversy with England. Louis Napoleon would probably not be very seriously averse, under any circumstances, to seeing the pride and power of his dear ally, England, humbled and diminished to a considerable extent; and her conduct to us in furnishing to the Southern Rebels a fleet of pirate vessels to burn our merchant ships and destroy our commerce entitles her to no consideration at our hands.

In regard to Mexico, we think the plan proposed will commend itself to the approval of the people of the United States. It clearly would be no gain to us to see Maximilian expelled, if he were only to be succeeded by one of those chiefs of factions that have been so long the curse of Mexico, and that have rendered a steady government there impossible. But the plan contemplates the restoration of republican institutions to Mexico under the protectorate of the United States, and it will be for us to establish, in accordance with liberal principles, a government there that will express and represent the wishes of the Mexican people, restore order, and place the country in the peaceful paths of civilization and development, preparing it for a future absorption into this republic. The inconsiderable sum that will be required to satisfy the French claims is of no account when compared with the objects to be attained by it, even if it were not more than compensated for by the acquisition of territory.

There will be still less difference of opinion in regard to the course proposed to be pursued against England. No action of our Government would be so unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by the American people as a declaration of war against that power, followed by an armed occupation of Canada and its annexation to the United States. If England persisted in her refusal to make full reparation for all the losses sustained by our commerce in consequence of her treacherous fitting out of Anglo-Rebel pirate vessels, then our Government would be sustained in levying war upon her, not only by the American people unanimously, but by the intelligent verdict of impartial public opinion in Europe. But would England risk the consequences of a refusal to make proper reparation? That is a question which time and the occasion would have to solve. While on the other side her governing class—the aristocracy—might accept war as a means of escape from the revolution undertaken by the reformers, on the other hand there is a pretty settled conviction among the English people that their navy would stand a mighty slim chance of competing with our iron-clad fleets, and that any resistance they could make against our armies marching into Canada would be still more hopeless. The chances, therefore, whether England would accept war or accede to our demands peacefully, are about equally balanced. In either event her humiliation would be pretty thorough, and the other nations of Europe would be very apt to enjoy it.

And what would be the effect at home of this foreign policy of our Government? Evidently it would tend, more than anything else, to strengthen the hands of President Johnson and give to his administration that measure of popularity which it stands so much in need of. The radicals would not dare to oppose that policy, being themselves as strenuously in favor of it as any other element of our population; they would therefore have to indorse it, and, to that extent range themselves on the side of the administration. Pending its development we would hear no more threats of impeachment. The President, on his side, would cease his opposition to the policy of Congress in reference to reconstruction, if, indeed, the whole subject would not be tacitly permitted to drop, and the Southern States be received back into the Union without further question or the imposition of any hard terms. With these promises of an easy solution of our home difficulties and of a maintenance of the national honor and interests broad, we think that the foreign policy foreshadowed will meet the earnest and hearty and enthusiastic support of the whole people of the United States—radical, conservative, Democratic, and Republican—North and South. Let it go forward.

What Was Proved Before the Reconstruction Committee.

From the Tribune.

The 1074 pages of oral and documentary evidence reported by the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, establishes beyond a doubt that the clamor which Johnson started and is now engineering for the immediate admission of the Rebels to representation, has these objects:

I. To enable those who plunged the Southern States into secession and brought on the war to resume their former sway in the Government.

II. To obtain pay for the slaves that were emancipated.

III. To make the nation pay for the damages the South sustained by the war.

IV. To compel the United States to assume the Rebel debt.

V. To repudiate the Union debt if the Rebel debt is not assumed.

The evidence, moreover, shows that when Lee and Johnston surrendered, the Rebels would have accepted any terms of pardon whatever; but that, under the encouragement and patronage of President Johnson, their attitude of suppliants for mercy is changed, and they now stand confident, hostile, defiant, and dictate demands.

It shows that lawlessness, violence, disloyalty, and sectional hate abound throughout the South in localities where these passions did not exist until they were stimulated and emboldened by the course of the President.

It shows that by pardons, restorations of confiscated estates, gifts of the public property, and favoritism of every kind, Rebels have been lifted up and loyal men put down in the South, until treason there is more fashionable and Unionism is more odious than they were during the war, and as a consequence loyal life and property are the sport of disloyal hate and brutality.

It shows that secret organizations exist and are multiplying throughout the South whose object is hostility to the Government of the United States and to a permanent union with the North.

It shows that in case of a foreign war the Rebels would rise anew and openly take sides against us.

That testimony prepared every member of the able committee before which it was taken for the murders of black and white Unionists that have made the South wet with blood—for the flight of Union families northward—for the burning of freedmen's school-houses, and the assassination of Freedmen's Bureau officers.

It prepared them to see that nowhere in the South was the Fourth of July celebrated, except by negroes.

It prepared them to see black women and children shot down for strewing flowers upon the graves of Union soldiers.

It prepared them to see the shameful and ravenous massacre at Memphis, and the subsequent horrible sacrifice of the Unionists of New Orleans, and the drowning of the remaining loyalty of Louisiana in the blood of the loyalists—a gigantic crime encouraged by Andrew Johnson and afterwards defended by him on the stump.

Voters throughout the North and West, could anything be more insane than for us to introduce the elements of hate and disloyalty and violence which Andrew Johnson has kindled throughout the South into our Government, without first securing safeguards? We would deserve to be destroyed if we did it; and, what is more, we would be destroyed.

The Amendment South.

From the Times.

One of our Georgia correspondents states that Alexander H. Stephens recommends the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of Georgia. If Mr. Stephens and a few other prominent leaders of Southern sentiment take hold of the matter in earnest, they can secure its adoption, without doubt. They are the persons to be most seriously affected by it, and while the people of the South may be very naturally unwilling to force it upon them, their advice and voluntary acceptance of its exclusions would have very great weight in determining the result.

We cannot help feeling that the South is much more interested in the decision of this question than the North. Except in connection with the general peace and welfare of the country, it is of no direct interest to the Northern States that the South should share with them in the control of the National Government. If it were not true that every part suffers when the whole suffers, it might be assumed that the local, sectional interest of the North is directly promoted by excluding the South from representation in Congress, and from all share in the policy and government of the country. Each section, whether wisely or unwisely, is constantly struggling for power, and there are many very important and very powerful interests of the Northern States which could only be injured by the admission of the South to participate in making the laws by which they are affected.

When we urge the Southern States, therefore, to accept the Constitutional amendment as the sole remaining mode of regaining their former states in the Union, we do it in their interest, and not in our own. We have nothing whatever to gain by it, except as we have always something to gain by whatever promotes peace, order, concord, and co-operation among the different sections of our common country. The South has a perfect right to reject all advice of this sort—to denounce it as hostile to their honor, and to accept instead of it that which ministers to their pride and panders to the passions and prejudices which have already overwhelmed them with disaster and ruin. We certainly should be very sorry to have them take any action in the matter which did not command the approval of their own judgments. If they think it wisest for themselves to reject the amendment, by all means let them do so. They have their own destiny in their own hands. If they make hereafter, as they have made more than once hitherto, a decision unfortunate and calamitous for themselves, they will have only themselves to blame for whatever results may follow.

Meantime, it may be well for them to remember that nothing creates more apprehension among the extreme radical malignants of the North at the present moment, than the fear that the South *will* ratify the Constitutional amendment. They see in this the prompt restoration of the Southern States to their former relations in the Union under the Constitution; and this is by no means the programme which they have marked out for their future operations.

We do not forget, however, that the ultra men of the South and the ultra men of the North have always played into each other's hands and worked zealously and steadily together, until they secured their common end—*civil war*. It is quite possible that the unconscious partnership is not yet dissolved.

"Beware of Geary!"

From the World.

When the great General Geary, now Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, was on the stump for himself, he was very fond of relating, among his friends at least, the following thrilling narrative—the like of which, as calculated to make one's hair stand on end, is not to be found even in the pages of "The Bold Buccaneer, or the Bloody Black Brig of Bermuda":—

"Stonewall Jackson, while lying upon his improvised cot, suffering from wounds of which he was conscious he must soon die, sent for General Longstreet to come to him at once, as he had something special to say to him. The General shortly appeared. The dying hero, almost in the agonies of death, raised himself upon his elbow, and with a voice of deathly earnestness thus addressed the South Carolina General:—'General Longstreet, did you observe that tall, imposing form to-day seated on a black horse in the thickest of the fight, as we did battle?' Quoth General Longstreet, 'I did, indeed, my dear General.' 'That man so valiant was General Geary!' exclaimed Stonewall. 'Mark me! beware of him! avoid him? beware of his troops! Meet him not when you can shun him, for he is irresistible!' Longstreet arose to depart, but as he reached the door 'Stonewall' called to him again, 'Longstreet, beware of Geary!' and fell back dead upon his couch! With this dying injunction to his comrade, the hero of the Shenandoah expired."

It may not be wonderful that Stonewall Jackson was thus fairly frightened to death, but it *is* astounding that Longstreet, after hearing (for the first time) of this terrible fellow, should remain a moment on the field. "Beware of Geary!" The whole Democratic press uttered this warning during the late campaign; but, alas! it was unheeded, and this military Bob Acres, who kills his "man a week," and who thinks he was the hero of the last words and warning of Stonewall Jackson, is likely to be the invincible commander-in-chief of the [illegible] Pennsylvania militia in the threatened radical civil war.

What Paris Pays for Opera.

The *Almanach de la Musique* give the following amounts paid the principal artists of the Opera:—

	Francs.		Francs.
M. Naudin	130,000	M. Warot	32,000
M. Faure	90,000	M'me Guignard	60,000
M. Guignard	72,000	M'me Sass	60,000
M. Villaret	45,000	M'me Battor	60,000
M. Morere	40,000	M'me Salvioni	30,000
M. Obin	32,000	M'me Floretti	24,000
M. Belval	28,000		
M. Dumestre	24,000	Total	625,000

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J. M. HAFLEIGH

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EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

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I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.
New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

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GIVE US A CALL!
My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.
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SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

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ALL-WOOL CASHMERE PLAIDS ONLY 50 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH BLACK SILKS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH St.

New Linen Sheetings,
Pillow and Bolster Casings,
Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies,
Towels, Etc. Etc. Etc.

I import and keep constantly on hand

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied with LINENS at Importer's package prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN LINEN GOODS ONLY,

No. 828 ARCH Street.
9 17 tl2 31rp

LINENS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
Table Cloths and Napkins.
Table Damask, Towellings.
Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES,

With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
10 19 12t

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

SHAKER FLANNELS,
OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
10 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERFECT in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6·50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price. We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Drab Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets, 8-lb. Comfortables for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 Market street. 10 27

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH Street,
BARGAINS JUST OPENED.
Pointe Lace, by the yard.
Pointe Applique, by the yard.
Valenciennes Laces and Insertions.
Cluny Laces, all widths.
Thread Veils, from $7 50.
Pointe Lace Handkerchiefs from $10.
French Muslin, two yards wide, at 75 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions, bargains 10 27 6t

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

FRENCH MERINOES.
REDUCED PRICES.
Additional lots from the late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
10 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

PROMENADE AND OPERA CLOAKS
NOW IN STOCK.
Novelties in Sacques, Circulars, and Basques.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN
SMYTHS'
STOCKING STORE.
Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY, *Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.*
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, *For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.*
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, *Best quality imported.*
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER, *All sizes, and large variety*
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS, *Warranted best makes only.*
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS *In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.*
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS, *In stock and made to order.*
All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at
M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS. *Newest styles in every variety.*

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT.
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

INIMITABLY

FINE CONFECTIONS

FOR

CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mws tl 1

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent O. and A. R. R.,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street,
10 13 1m Two Doors below Chesnut

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 6t em No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 19 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
9 21 3m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH T. BAILEY, Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE, Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES, President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN, Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH, Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM, Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,
NOVEMBER COUPONS,
FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT
JAY COOKE & CO'S.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.
10 8 1t0 3t

DAVIES & BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6t lip No. 110 South THIRD Street.

Decision in Regard to Bounty to the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers.

The following decision has just been made at the Treasury Department on an inquiry made in regard to the descent of bounty to the heirs of deceased soldiers, and will form a precedent for all similar cases:—

Under the law of July 28,1866, the mother and father of the deceased soldier, provided there has been no abandonment on either side, are jointly entitled to receive payment of the bounty, the widow having remarried before the act, and there being no minor children; and where the heirs of a deceased soldier claimed the bounty provided by the act of July 28, 1866, it is decided that if the soldier died before the passage of the act from causes other than wounds or diseases contracted in service, or if he died after the passage of the law from any cause, the heirs would not be entitled to the bounty; but if he died prior to its passage from wounds or disease contracted in the service, the bounty descends to the heirs in the order and on the conditions named in the law. This case is precisely parallel to that of a soldier to whom bounty is granted by the law of March 3, 1863, for less than two years' service. When discharged for wounds received in battle, and no provision was made for the descent of the bounty, if the soldier died without receiving it, and it was held to be personal to the beneficiary, and that it did not descend, Congress sanctioned this construction and passed an elaborate section on March 3, 1866, providing for the descent in a prescribed order of heirship—thus by implication asserting that it could not descend without express provision of law.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF

MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office, as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them.

Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C, September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.

Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully, L. BAER.

THE BEST INSURANCE

DRY SAFES,

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsmlm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"......Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK"..........Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON"...........Saturday, November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold	$90	Steerage, Currency	$35
To London	95	To London	40
To Paris	105	To Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.
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CARPETINGS.

C A R P E T I N G S.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of
French Chenille and
Axminster Carpets,
NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
NEW STYLES
6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Now Opening.
9 22 2m4p]

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT St.,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
Have just received an invoice of
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
AND
COCOA MATTINGS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.
10 3wfm3m5p]

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
WILL OPEN ON 26th, 27th, and 28th inst., A CHOICE
OT OF PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES,
ntirely new for this market, just received per steamer
Manhattan." 9 4 3mrp

WINDOW SHADES.

WE SELL NO
SHADES
UT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is
uched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.

ELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
0 10 wfm6mdp PHILADELPHIA.